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THE STATUTE HOLIDAY: MARGATE JETTY.  
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## PANIC AND PRECAUTION.

It is a maxim almost too trite for repetition that a serious subject should be approached in a serious manner. But, at the same time, there is always the danger, into which grave and sober persons are naturally more likely to fall than any other kind of folk, of taking it for granted that because a topic has its serious side that is the only one which should be regarded. It is impossible to feel too much manly contempt for those who see a theme for levity in aught that disturbs an educated class, however needlessly; but good service may be done by taking a cheerful and cheering view of such a theme, and those who are inclined to give way to excessive apprehension and alarm may at first be hurt by good-natured remonstrance, but will own in the end that the best counsellors were those who advised the looking facts straight in the face, and not taking *omne ignotum pro terribile*. It will easily be understood that our remarks refer to the sort of "panic" which seemed likely to spread among us early in the week, and for which, so far as can be seen, there was no real cause. A medical gentleman, of apparent impulsiveness, was called in to a case near Portland-place, London, and he believed that he recognised the symptoms of Asiatic cholera. Instead of waiting to verify his conclusions, he hastened off in the early morning to announce in the leading journal that the dreaded disease had made its appearance in town, and his letter caused much consternation. The same night, in the House of Commons, it was officially announced that he had made a mistake, and that the patient whom he supposed to have been stricken by the malady from the East had brought on himself a serious, but entirely different, disorder by certain imprudences of his own. We do not desire to advert to this particular case any further, as we think that other professional men will take the hint, and will abstain from alarmist letters until quite certain that there are good grounds for the alarm. It is, indeed, to the honour of the noblest of the professions that its members habitually exercise the wisest discretion in such circumstances, and, before taking an easily-terrified public into their confidence, usually adopt an exhaustive process of investigation into a case which might appear to justify departure from the ordinary rules of medical reticence.

At the same time, it is not because one mistake has been made, at a moment when rumours, reports, and Government precautions have naturally produced a certain excitement, that we are to dismiss certain facts from our minds, and to relax in the least the observances which for some weeks have been so strongly recommended to us. It will hardly be said, we think, that writers who are unable to relinquish their town duties take a pleasure in spoiling that of persons who are more fortunate, or in adding to the discomfort of those who are compelled to forego holidays. It is not in England, we are happy to say, that a possible visitation of Providence is treated in any other than a fitting manner. But it would be an abnegation of duty on the part of those to whom myriads look for advice and leadership were there an abstinence from delivering a few wholesome truths, even though such delivery may be singularly unwelcome to the class that loves to dwell in what Shakspeare calls a "fool's paradise." But we have no intention of preaching a sanatory sermon. Never was a shrewder couplet written than that of Pope:—

Men should be taught as though you taught them not,  
And things unknown proposed as things forgot.

Nay, on sanatory matters it may be fairly assumed that there are but few cultivated persons who, if they will take the double trouble of recalling what they know and of acting upon it, need any teaching at all. But Jeremy Taylor has told us that we know very little of mankind if we believe that the mere presence of truth to their minds will generally induce them to act with wisdom. Unthankful, not to say impertinent, as seems the duty of adding line to line and precept to precept, that course has to be adopted; and graceful as may be the kind of treatment prescribed by the philosopher of Twickenham, it may be sometimes necessary to go more directly to the mark.

The world of London has left or is leaving it. We know that every watering-place is crowded, and the somewhat sudden advent of hot weather has sped the metropolitan population to the coast in larger numbers than are recollected by those who have the very best reason to have accurate memories of annual spoil. Now London itself is about the healthiest place in the world. Even vestries have been unable to do very much to destroy its healthiness; and the "interest of the ratepayer," as understood by those who oppose all measures for doing him good, has been foiled by various influences, and especially by the exertions of the press. In a few years Bumbledom will be ashamed to raise its base head, and vent its ugly aspirations against sanatory measures. Still, London is an enormous aggregation of strange things, and it is nearly impossible to be armed at all points. The weather, though beautiful for the tourist, is by no means healthy; our water supply is anything (save in two or three favoured parishes) but what it ought to be; our river is low; and there is wonderful temptation, moreover, among the less careful to avoid the best kind of food—to resort to what is merely palatable—and to lose no opportunity of seeking to quench "the fierce thirst of August." Now, given such conditions, there is no moment at which there may not be manifested in London a great quantity

of disease of a type which is terrifying though it is not dangerous, and which in the present state of the public mind may easily be connected with that which we have been apprehending. Let us be, in the first place, prepared to hear of such news with calmness, to disbelieve that it means anything but the natural result of visible cause and of imprudence, and let us have no panic. In the next place, let the local authorities exert themselves—even irregularly, if they dare—for promoting the lavish supply of good water, for severely punishing the vendors of food that is unfit for human use, and for providing the means of instant medical relief when disease breaks out. We have a right to demand an increased vigilance and energy on the part of those who are now intrusted with the care of the health of the metropolis. We shall have no Parliament before which to drag defaulters, and the influential part of the population is away. Let us see whether local government can be in any degree trusted to do its duty. One thing is certain—should there be an epidemic in London this autumn, and negligence can be proved against the authorities, a Home Secretary (when we get one) will have his hands tremendously strengthened when he proposes a vast demolition of local government.

A very large portion of those who do not remain in London are capable of taking care of themselves. Yet a word even to them may not be thrown away, especially on such as are not of the richer class, and are compelled, when sojourning from home, to accept such accommodation as they can get, instead of such as they desire. Certain sanatory inquiries will occur to all heads of families, and it is to be hoped that no inconvenience in moving will induce them to put up with things as they are if they are not also things as they ought to be. We are almost ashamed to remind grown-up people that sea air, though a glorious air to breathe, will not compensate for the neglect of the ordinary conditions of health. Moderation of all kinds is always desirable, but never more so than under a blazing sky, and with a glass at 80 deg. in the shade. But all this will occur to all who are likely to read these lines. We write rather in the interest of the happiness and cheerfulness of holiday-makers, and therefore we say take every reasonable care of yourselves, and, doing this, listen to no panic stories. Too many people are selfishly concerned to spread evil stories not to make it certain that we shall hear from all parts of the kingdom that disease is rife in places usually supposed to be healthy. We shall take the liberty to disbelieve these tales, and we should advise readers to do the same in the absence of less than positive evidence of their truth. Let such of us as can take holidays take them in the courage that is inspired by reason, and

Heed no tales affrighted gossips use,  
Who half enjoy the terror they diffuse.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 17.

The proposed prolongation of the powers of M. Thiers and the continuation of the courts-martial upon the Communists have been the all-absorbing topics of the past week.

Last Saturday the question of the extension of the executive powers vested in M. Thiers was brought formally before the National Assembly. M. Rivet, a member of the Left Centre, moved that M. Thiers should be named President of the Republic, and hold office for three years, unless the Assembly should be dissolved before that time, in which event it should be optional for the new Assembly to make another arrangement. This was met by a counter-proposition, brought forward by M. Aduet, belonging to the Extreme Right, to the effect that M. Thiers should continue to hold office on the same terms as at present—namely, in virtue of the powers conferred on him at Bordeaux. M. Thiers then ascended the tribune, and, under the influence of great emotion, expressed his readiness to take upon himself the important task, if called upon to do so. As both proposals had been made without any instigation on his part, he requested the Assembly to decide upon them with the shortest possible delay. Amidst a scene of great excitement, and after a short suspension of the sitting, urgency was unanimously voted. The Rivet proposal has since undergone some modification; but the decision on this great political question will not be arrived at before the end of this or the beginning of next week. Public anxiety is very great, and it is generally believed that we are on the eve of grave events. In yesterday's sitting, M. Grévy was re-elected President by 461 votes, 468 members voting.

The principal incidents which have transpired during the progress of the courts-martial upon the Communists have been as follow:—Jourde persists that by his efforts the Bank and the Mont de Piété had been saved; and Assi denied that the insurgents ever employed incendiary projectiles or petroleum shells. Billioray stated that he had advocated the release of General Chanzy, and had tried to check the mania for arrests. The General, who was examined, confirmed the statement of Billioray as far as it related to himself. Captain Beugnot, an aide-de-camp of General Leflô, deposed to the assassination of Generals Lecomte and Clément Thomas having been committed by the orders of the Central Committee of the Communists; but this Ferré and Billioray denied, declaring the order to have emanated from the committee of the arrondissement; but the president asked how it was that the Generals, being arrested at 8 a.m., and only executed at 5.30 p.m., the Central Committee had not taken steps to prevent the atrocious crime. Courbet, the painter, denied all the charges alleged against him, even that which related to ordering the destruction of the Vendôme Column. He admitted that he had assisted in the demolition of the column, but simply because his artistic taste induced him to condemn the structure as a work of art. But the most remarkable incident has been the evidence given by Dr. Pumoyen, which was of that terrible description that even the most callous of the prisoners were influenced by it. The Doctor deposed that he did not know Ferré, and had only seen him once. On May 24 the Commune installed itself at La Grande Roquette, and a kind of court-martial was formed at La Petite Roquette, where youthful offenders are incar-

cerated. He saw a man condemned to death in five minutes by some young wretches of about seventeen or eighteen years of age, who gave themselves airs of the greatest importance. A municipal guard was brought before this tribunal by an escort, who shouted—"Enfin nous allons en manger du gendarme." The prisoner was asked if he was married. He replied that he was, and had eight children. I learned that this man was sentenced to be shot. I wished to intercede in his favour, but was brutally pushed aside by the men who led him away. He was thrown into a cell where he could hear the death cries of the other victims before being handed over to the crowd. A woman armed with a musket asked me if I was for the gendarmes and the priests. "Break his jaw!" and the whole band shouted "Break his jaw!" It was dangerous to enter into this den where the court-martial was sitting. The director of the prison stopped me on the threshold and said, "Don't go in there, or you'll be killed." However, I went in, amidst men who were shouting like maniacs and howling like cannibals. Another man was soon brought before this sanguinary court, and he was soon condemned and taken away—the president, as was his custom, writing the sentence on a bit of paper and throwing it out of the window. A young soldier was next tried for the crime of not joining the Commune; his hands were bound behind his back, and he was tortured in the most inhuman manner. "Kneel!" shouted the chief of these assassins, and the soldier knelt down. "Get up!" and he rose. He was then made to kneel again, a handkerchief was tied over his eyes and then readjusted; and, finally, the poor lad was shot, and his body tossed into a vegetable cart amidst shouts and laughter. Four other persons were massacred in a similar manner, amongst them Monsignor Surat, who had managed to escape from the prison, but who was caught by some of the juvenile offenders at a barricade and brought back. A woman demanded the honour of killing him, and she set on the unfortunate prelate with a poniard, striking at his face; but the Bishop kept her off with his hands. At last, losing patience and jeered by the crowd, this fury drew a revolver and shot down her victim.

From the official reports published, it appears that the sanatory state of Paris continues to be highly satisfactory. Thus from the 5th to the 11th inst. there were only 676 deaths, that is 159 less than during the previous week. Compared with 1870 and 1869, the figures also show a decrease of mortality. Neither typhus fever nor cholera were amongst the causes of death; but diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera had proved fatal in many cases.

## ITALY.

The King has appointed General Menabrea to act as arbitrator on the settlement of the Alabama claims.

The Pope has refused the offer of the golden throne which some of his more ardent admirers proposed to purchase for him by a subscription from the Catholics throughout the world. He suggests that the sums subscribed should be employed in paying the exemption money of clerical students drawn for military service. His Holiness also refuses the title of the Great.

According to a Roman telegram, the Pope has addressed an encyclical letter, couched in moderate terms, to the Catholic Episcopate, in which his Holiness thanks the faithful, and specially the Bishops, for the demonstrations made on the occasion of his Pontifical jubilee. He also urges them to pray for the freedom of the Holy See and the triumph and tranquillity of the Church.

## GERMANY.

The King of Bavaria, on Thursday week, met the Emperor of Germany at Schwarzenberg, on his way to Wels. The meeting between the two monarchs was a very cordial one, and the people of Ratisbon made the occasion one of great rejoicing. On reaching Wels, the next day, the Emperor of Germany was met at the railway station by the Emperor of Austria. After a cordial greeting, their Majesties entered the same carriage, and continued the journey to Ischl, where the Emperor William paid a visit to the Imperial family of Austria. According to the *North German Gazette*, the meeting of the Emperors at Ischl is an event the purport of which extends far beyond the frontiers of Germany. Although it is in appearance only a mere friendly meeting, it is to be regarded as a guarantee of the amicable relations which are to be established between the two States. The *Vienna Official Evening Post*, in an article concerning the interview, says:—"This meeting, as a visible mark of the friendship existing between the two Sovereigns, and as a new pledge for the continuance of these fortunate relations, also possesses a high value for the peoples of both empires, which are joined together by a mutual interest in peace and a mutual need for unity and friendly relationship." The article expresses the wish and hope that the political relations of the two countries may reflect the personal relations of the Sovereigns, and that therefrom may arise a lasting and sure European peace, and the undisturbed development and welfare of both empires.

A law has been promulgated extending, from Jan. 1, 1872, to Alsace and Lorraine the application of the 33rd clause of the Imperial Constitution, which provides that the whole of Germany be held to form one single territory as concerns customs duties and commercial regulations.

On Saturday last forty persons were attacked at Königsberg by cholera, nineteen deaths occurring from the epidemic on the same day; on Sunday thirty-eight were seized, and sixteen died. The police authorities have ordered that no vessel be allowed to leave the port of Königsberg without having its crew medically examined. At Neufahrwasser some cases of cholera had occurred on board ship. Dantzig is still untouched.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath has been dissolved by Imperial patent, and fresh elections are ordered to be held. By another patent the Provincial Diets of Upper and Lower Salsburg, Styria, Carinthia, Moravia, Silesia, and Tyrol are dissolved; while a third patent convokes for Sept. 14 the Diet of all the kingdoms and provinces represented in the Reichsrath.

## RUSSIA.

On Wednesday week the Czar, who had returned to St. Petersburg after two months' absence abroad, visited the camp at Krasnoe Seloe, where manoeuvres on an unusually large scale are about to be carried out.

## AMERICA.

Frederick Watts, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Commissioner of Agriculture in the United States by the President.

A fire-damp explosion occurred, on Monday morning, in the Eagle Colliery, Pittston, Pennsylvania. One man was killed, and sixteen others, who were imprisoned by the rubbish falling down the shaft, have been suffocated.

We regret to learn by a telegram from Lisbon that the vine disease is making great ravages among the grapes in Portugal.

Three of the crew of the ship *Storm Bird* have been killed at the New Hebrides by natives.



The project for the separation from the northern part of the colony is again agitated in Queensland.

In the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies, on July 22, the Government bill for the emancipation of slaves was read the second time by a majority of twenty-five.

From Western Australia the news comes that fresh discoveries of pearl-shell beds have been made near Freeman-le, and indications of gold have been found near Champion Bay.

Marshal Serrano was in a train which was run into, near Madrid, last Saturday, and was slightly hurt, not, however, by the concussion, but by a stone which struck him on the foot after he had left his carriage. It is stated that many people have been injured by the collision, but none killed.

The *Madras Pioneer* says that a mad elephant, a magnificent beast, with tusks three feet long, has been committing extraordinary ravages in the Mandia district. It has attacked several villages and killed twenty-one persons in as many days. At last it was driven into the jungle.

Mr. Knight, the general manager of the Brighton Railway, announces that the French authorities have given permission for British subjects visiting Dieppe and its immediate neighbourhood to be relieved from the obligation of passports. Such passengers will be allowed to land by merely producing a declaration of their intention; and forms for this purpose may be obtained at Victoria or London-Bridge stations, or at the Brighton Company's West-End offices, Regent-circus.

The ascent of Mont Blanc was successfully made, on the 1st inst., by Prince Rodolphe Lobkowitz, who was accompanied by two guides and his servant. The little company of travellers started from the Hôtel du Mont Blanc on the previous evening, as if simply going to take a stroll in the grounds, and without giving any intimation of their intention to attempt to reach the summit, which they succeeded in doing at nine o'clock next morning, and remained for an hour in the enjoyment of the magnificent view.

Tuesday's *Gazette* notifies that the Queen has appointed Edward Baldwin Malet, Esq., C.B., now a Second Secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation in China.—The *Gazette* of yesterday week announces the appointment of Mr. Robert Burnett David Morier, C.B., now Secretary of Legation at Darmstadt, as Chargé-d'Affaires to the King of Wurtemberg; and of Mr. Evan Montagu Baillie, now Secretary of Legation at Stuttgart, as Chargé-d'Affaires to the grand Dukes of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt. It is also notified that the Queen has appointed the Right Hon. Russell Gurney, M.P., to be her Majesty's Commissioner for the settlement of British and American claims under the twelfth article of the Treaty of Washington.

A Batavia paper gives particulars of the dreadful calamity which occurred a few months ago at Tagulandang Island, one of the Sangir group. On March 3 last an outburst took place from the volcano Ruwang, on that island, which was accompanied by a "seaquake;" the sea thereupon rose to a great height, and a gigantic wave, about forty Dutch yards high, suddenly rushed on the island, sweeping away before it human beings, cattle, houses, and everything else. Four hundred and sixteen (another account says 300) persons perished, amongst whom was the rajah of the island, and only three houses were left standing. Almost all the survivors fled to the bush, where they still were by last accounts. On March 14 the volcano cast out flames and lava, which destroyed most of the cultivated land.

Mr. Leverrier, member of the French Institute and president of the French Scientific Association, has established through that society twenty-five temporary observatories with a staff of competent observers. The observers, more than 200 in number, kept a regular watch for meteors during the three critical nights 9-10, 10-11, 11-12 August inst. Some of the stations had the view of a clear sky, but by far the greater number were disturbed by cloudy or stormy weather. Barcelona was the most promising station, M. Barelly, the celebrated Marseilles Observatory astronomer, having been dispatched thereto; but the observations were much disturbed by a storm raging in Piedmont. At Genis 1696 meteors were seen; no special account has yet been given, only a telegram received. At Agde 301 stars were seen; at Laressore, in the Pyrenean district, 250; at Nice, 200; at Toulon, 189; more than 10,000 in total.

Mr. Daniel Berry, Unitarian minister at Mossley, died, on Tuesday, of hydrophobia, resulting from the bite of a cat about three months ago.

The Earl of Dunmore has parted with his fine estate in the Hebrides for the sum of £155,000. Notwithstanding that Harris is all but unrivalled in Scotland for deer-stalking, shooting, and fishing, the purchase-money, considering the rent-roll, must, says the *North British Mail*, be considered a fancy price.

News of another fatal result from playing with firearms has reached us. Mr. Shrimpton, station master at Exmouth, was, on Wednesday, standing talking with some friends in the shop of Mr. Maynard, watchmaker, Exmouth, when Mr. Maynard took up a pistol and, not knowing it was loaded, snapped it at Mr. Shrimpton. The ball entered the shoulder and traversed the lungs, and on the following morning Mr. Shrimpton died.

Mr. Lowe proposes to pull down the Church of St. Clement Danes, in the Strand, in order to make a good approach to the new law courts. In case this be done, the Government would build a new church close to the courts, and in a style of architecture in keeping with those buildings, together with a parsonage and schools. The parishioners held a meeting on Monday night to consider the subject; but as Mr. Street, the architect to whom the Chancellor of the Exchequer has made the proposition, is out of town, it was resolved not to take any step in the matter at present. The Rev. R. J. Simpson, the Rector, was in the chair, and several of the parishioners spoke in reference to the object of the meeting, the general tone of which was not favourable to Mr. Lowe's proposition.

A special meeting of the council of the Victoria Institute, or Philosophical Society of Great Britain, took place last week at its rooms, 8, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, for the purpose of electing new members. It was announced by Captain F. Petrie, the hon. secretary, that the institute now exchanged transactions with the Royal Society and many of the leading philosophical institutions. It was resolved that the institute should co-operate with other scientific societies in endeavouring to secure an efficient expedition for the purpose of observing the solar eclipse in December. We may add that the Victoria Institute was founded, in 1865, to investigate scientific theories generally, and more especially those which, from their nature, are used as arguments against the truth of the Christian religion by some who do not recognise the fact that science is her handmaid. The society urges that the more completely it investigates all disputed points the more successfully will it dispel the scepticism of the age.

## THE SCOTT CENTENARY FESTIVAL.

The celebration at Edinburgh, on Wednesday week, of the hundredth anniversary of Sir Walter Scott's birth—which took place, however, not on the 9th, but the 15th of August, in the year 1771—was a very spirited affair. The Edinburgh Border Counties Association, whose objects are sufficiently expressed by their title, had started the project of this national literary and historical festivity, and a local committee had been formed, under the presidency of Lord Jerviswoode, to make the arrangements. These were confined, in the Scottish metropolis, to the loan exhibition of portraits, other pictures and sculpture, and personal relics, having some interest associated with Scott's life and writings, and the festival banquet at the Corn Exchange, in the Grassmarket. The exhibition was described in our last week's Paper, which contained, together with that of the preceding week, a series of illustrations and descriptive accounts of many subjects belonging to the fame of Sir Walter, his poems and stories, and his biography, so well related by Mr. Lockhart. In the number of this Journal for Saturday, Aug. 5, appeared a Critical Essay upon the Genius of Scott, being the first article published under the name of "The Scott Centenary Festival." It was accompanied by Engravings of the bust of Sir Walter, by Chantrey, views of his Mansion at Abbotsford, his Tomb in the Ruins of Dryburgh Abbey, the romantic scenery and ruins of Melrose, the interior of his hall, library, and study at Abbotsford, Holyrood Palace, Stirling Castle, the beautiful Scott Monument at Edinburgh, and the Scott Monument at Selkirk. Our Number for the 12th inst. contained a view of Jedburgh Abbey, views of the cottage at Lasswade, and the house at Ashiestiel, which were successively inhabited by Scott; and an illustration of the before-mentioned Exhibition, which was opened a week or two since in the galleries of the Royal Scottish Academy. Besides these we engraved a design by one of our Artists, called "A Dream of the Waverley Novels," representing several groups of the principal characters in some of those delightful tales. We have now to refer to the actual celebration of the great author's birthday at Edinburgh, which was held on Wednesday week, instead of last Tuesday, in order to take advantage of the presence of many persons from all parts of the United Kingdom, and some from America or foreign countries of Europe, at the British Association.

The day was kept as a general holiday in the city of Edinburgh; the shops were shut, and all classes of the people were strolling in the public gardens and streets, looking at the gay and tasteful decorations, visiting the Scott Exhibition, or ascending to the lofty balconies of the Scott Memorial, which command a good view of the city. The interior chamber of the Scott Monument was fitted up by the Corporation of Edinburgh, who are intrusted with its perpetual custody, as a Waverley Museum; and the steps of the arched shrine below, which holds Mr. Steell's noble statue of the poet, seated with his dog beside him, were adorned with shrubs, in pots, while the pedestal was wreathed with evergreens. Along the railing of Prince's-street Gardens (which form the open south side of that handsome street, as the Green Park does in the western part of London, Piccadilly) standards or flag-masts were erected, with festoons of foliage hanging between them. The hotels and the best shops had their fronts ornamented with elegant devices in coloured cloth, as tasteful as those displayed in an Italian city; and there were innumerable banners over the roofs, doors, and windows. A tall mast, wreathed with laurel, and upholding a large flag, marked the site of the house in which Scott was born, on the north side of the College or University. The house in George-square, which was the home of his childhood, and the house in Castle-street, New Town, where he lived when in town during the prosperous days of his life, were distinguished by flags or garlands, with suitable mottoes. A band of music played in Prince's-street Gardens. Among the tens of thousands of people, coming from every part of Scotland, or residing in the capital, who thronged its public places from morn to night, there was a general disposition to enjoy the day with thoughtful cheerfulness, reflecting upon, reminding each other of, the genius and character of Scott and the noble traditions of his country.

The grand gathering for what was called the banquet, though eating and drinking had little to do with it, took place in the Corn Exchange, Grassmarket, at six o'clock. Our illustration gives a view of the interior of the great hall, with its profuse decorations, and the closely-packed assemblage of 2000 ladies and gentlemen, seated at eighteen narrow tables across the width of the hall, or in three tiers of the galleries, on the north, east, and south sides of it. The lower side, to the north, was partly occupied by the orchestra and singers, beneath a gigantic portrait of Sir Walter; the south end presented a vast escutcheon of the Scott arms, with their motto, "Watch weel," and the flags of England, Scotland, America, and France. The walls and pillars supporting the roof were covered with pink and white striped calico: there were statuettes and painted figures of various historical, poetical, or mythological character, ranged along the galleries; and from the prettily-papered roof, alternating with pendent gas-burners and with baskets of flowers or trailing plants, hung many diversely-coloured banners, each inscribed with the title of one of Scott's novels or poems. The chairman, the Earl of Dalkeith, with a portion of the speakers (including Lord Houghton, the Earl of Selkirk, Lord Lawrence, and the Lord Mayor of London), had a table in the front of the gallery on the east side, confronting the vice-chairman, the Lord Provost, the Earls of Dalhousie, Rosebery, and Airlie, and Sir William Maxwell, who was the leading speaker—these last-named gentlemen being seated in the gallery on the west side. A trophy of warlike weapons, with a large shield in the midst, crossed lances and swords, pistols, helmets, cuirasses, and other arms or armour, was fixed on the wall behind the chairman; and there was a similar trophy, lacking the shield, behind the vice-chairman. The general effect was extremely gay, assisted by the dresses of the ladies—who were requested, however, to come in their morning dress—and by the Highland attire of some of the gentlemen. A detachment of the 93rd Regiment (Highlanders) was on guard at the entrance. The band of the Scots Greys and another instrumental band filled the orchestra; the chief vocalist, Mr. Kennedy, had his place near them, at the north end of the hall.

The repast, consisting merely of a little fruit and cake, with sherry and claret wine, scarcely delayed the business a few minutes; the toasts were proposed and drunk, with very long speeches relieved by appropriate songs, now from one side of the hall, now from another; and, if the great size of the hall made it difficult for anybody to hear everything that was said, everybody could hear what was spoken on the side nearest to his place at table. The most important speech was that of Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Bart., of Kier, the author of an esteemed work on the biography of Charles V. of Spain, and formerly a member of Parliament. He proposed "The Memory of Sir Walter Scott," delivering a highly-finished essay of literary criticism, which has since been published in all the daily newspapers. An ode composed for the birthday festival was sung by Mr. Kennedy with good effect. The Lord Justice Clerk

(Mr. James Moncrieff, formerly Lord Advocate) next proposed "Our National Literature," by which he meant English literature, including the English writers of Scotland, inviting the very Rev. Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, to respond to the toast. Both the address of the Lord Justice Clerk, which was a review of literary history, and that of Dean Stanley, which treated more especially of Scott's genius, were listened to with earnest attention, and were compositions perfect in form and style. The Earl of Dalkeith, resuming the lead of the proceedings, read letters from Mr. Gladstone and others, expressing their sympathy with the festival and regretting their absence from it. He then gave the health of the English or British and Irish visitors, on whose behalf thanks were returned by Lord Lawrence, and Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King at Arms. The health of the visitors from foreign countries was also proposed; and this was acknowledged by Mr. Cyrus Field, of America; Dr. Beets, of Holland; who has translated Scott's novels into Dutch, and Mr. Tourguenoff, the Russian novelist. The Lord Mayor of London then gave "Prosperity to the City of Edinburgh," which was replied to by the Lord Provost. Lord Houghton, in a graceful and pathetic little speech, touching on the fate of Sir Walter Scott's family, of whom but one person, a young lady, now survives, proposed as a sentiment, "The Roof-tree of Abbotsford." Lord Dalhousie, in proposing "The University of Edinburgh," referred to the want of a hall for the public ceremonial assemblies of that learned institution, and suggested that it should be built and called "The Scott Hall." This toast was acknowledged by the Lord Justice General, for the Senate of the University. The Earl of Airlie gave the chairman's health, expressing regret that the Duke of Buccleuch, the head of the race of Scott and of the Border country, and the personal friend of Sir Walter Scott, had been prevented by ill-health from taking the chair. Lord Dalkeith, in replying, proposed "Sister Celebrations," and mentioned that telegrams had just been received from Glasgow and New York, reporting the simultaneous holding of Scott Festivals in those cities. The Earl of Rosebery gave the health of "The Ladies;" and Sir Alexander Grant, Principal of the University, gave that of "The Committee," to which Lord Jerviswoode replied. This ended the proceedings of the Edinburgh Festival.

The celebration of Sir Walter Scott's birthday at Glasgow, on the 9th, was not less successful; the Lord Provost, Mr. Arthur, took the chair at a banquet in the City Hall, and the speakers were Mr. R. Monteith, the Rev. Dr. Norman McLeod, Professor Sir William Thomson, Professor Nichol, Sheriff Bell, and the Rev. Professor Jowett, Master of Balliol College, Oxford. At Dundee and Dumfries, on the same day, festive meetings were held. At Melrose, on Friday, there was a procession to the famous ruins of the beautiful abbey, which were illuminated at night. The towns of Peebles, Galashiels, and Selkirk, in that neighbourhood, kept holiday with shows and sports, with songs and speeches, on Tuesday last. The centenary was celebrated at Hawick on Saturday by a procession and public meeting at Branksholm, where speeches were delivered. The centenary was celebrated on the previous day at Innerleithen by a dinner and public games.

The Scott Centenary was celebrated on Tuesday in London. There were banquets at the Cannon-street Hotel and at St. James's Hall; Mr. Hepworth Dixon presiding at the former, and Dr. Rogers at the latter. There was a "Scott Celebration" at the Crystal Palace, with ample entertainments befitting such an event.

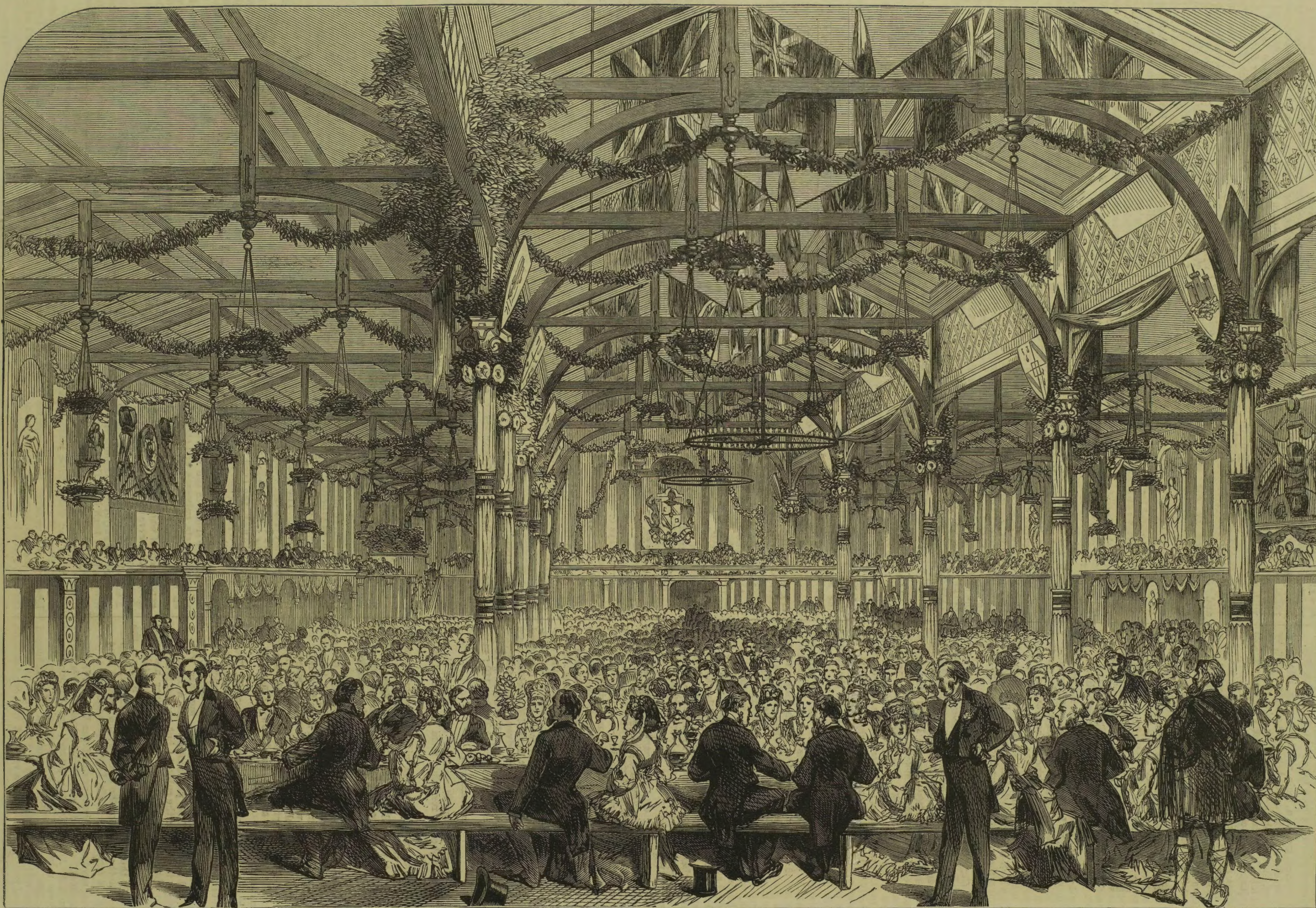
The centenary of Sir Walter Scott has been enthusiastically celebrated in the cities of America. At New York the Scottish societies paraded, and the corner-stone of a colossal statue and monument to Sir Walter Scott was laid in the Central Park. Mayor Hall delivered an address.

## SCENE FROM "ROB ROY" AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, EDINBURGH.

The night after the Edinburgh speech-making in praise of Scott was devoted by the centenary committee to a special visit to the Theatre Royal, whereat the great novelist addressed them in his turn in the cannily humorous language of Baillie Nicol Jarvie and the bold tongue of Rob Roy. No more popular novel could be revived in a dramatic form for Scotland than "Rob Roy." Throughout it smacks of "native heath," if we except the melodious songs which are agreeably interspersed; and the various advantages gained by Gael over Saxon are received, by the gods at least, with a warmth of applause instinct with national spirit. No allusion to Scotch whisky is here intended; but our artist limns the scene in which potent liquor makes the English Major in pursuit of Rob Roy so pot-valiant, only to be utterly routed, however, by the red-hot poker of Baillie Nicol Jarvie, whose impromptu valour raises an excitement among the audience in which there is as much enthusiasm as hilarity. This "great national drama" has been excellently produced by Mr. Wyndham, who delivered an appropriate address by Lord Neaves on the evening in question. The torrent of real water adds to the beauty of a Highland scene; while Mr. Brunton's pictures of loch scenery and other localities haunted by Rob Roy also set the play off to great advantage. As the Scottish outlaw, Mr. J. B. Howard acted with a manly vigour which found a match in the Helen Macgregor of Mrs. Howard; and the Baillie Nicol Jarvie of Mr. Pillars was a performance of genuine humour, unspoiled by the exaggeration common with many representatives of the part. The Douglas creature of Mr. Lyons was also good; and the songs of Di Vernon and Francis Osbaldiston were sung sweetly enough by Miss Griselda Wess and Mr. Charles Heywood. To render the centenary representation of "Rob Roy" complete, there were real pipers, real sword-dancers, and a capital corps de ballet, who danced a series of Scotch dances with great spirit, under the leadership of Miss Gunniss. The Scott centenary season at the Edinburgh Theatre Royal was commenced with "Kenilworth;" and Mr. Wyndham further announces that "Rob Roy" is to be succeeded by a version of "Old Mortality" entitled "Drumclog," upon the withdrawal of which another Scott drama, "Waverley; or, A Rebel for Love," brings the theatrical celebration of the centenary to a close.

Cardinal Cullen, in laying the foundation-stone of an Industrial School for Boys, near Dublin, on Tuesday, said the subject of education, which was important at all times, was important beyond measure at the present time, because schools had been made the battle-field against religion. The old faith was assailed by modern education, and everything was done to undermine the foundation of the Catholic Church. Parliament had recognised the principle of denominational education in this school, and there could be no doubt the principle would work its way, and be adopted in all schools in this country. He could not find any reason why schools for the poor should be denominational while the schools of a higher class were deprived of the same privilege. Why should not colleges and universities be founded on the same principle.





THE SCOTT CENTENARY BANQUET IN THE CORN EXCHANGE, GRASSMARKET, EDINBURGH.





THE SCOTT CENTENARY: SCENE FROM "ROB ROY," AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, EDINBURGH.



## BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., at 46, Berkeley-square, Mrs. Bingham Milmay, of a son.  
On the 6th inst., at Liverpool, the wife of Walter Roughton, Esq., of a daughter.  
On the 14th inst., at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Maze, 17, Upper Wimpole-street, the wife of William Ireland Blackburne-Maze, Esq., of a daughter.  
On the 9th inst., at Elstead Lodge, near Godalming, the wife of Harry F. Giles, Esq., of a daughter.  
On May 30, at No. 1, Charnwood-crescent, St. Kilda, Me'bourne, Victoria, Mrs. Charles P. Petley of a daughter.  
On the 13th inst., at Gipsy Hill, the wife of Robert Ebsworth, Esq., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 9th inst., at Newlyn, Cornwall, by the Rev. C. H. Hosken, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. T. H. Britton, Vicar of Newlyn, William Vigor Fox, Esq., of Davenham, Cheshire, to Kathleen Tryphena, eldest daughter of Richard Gully Bennett, Esq., of Tresillian House.  
On the 9th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. James King, B.A., Edmund Kelly Bayley, LL.B., barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, to Catherine Mary, eldest daughter of William Winter, Esq., of Jersey. No cards.

## DEATHS.

On June 25, accidentally Crowned, with five others, through the upsetting of a boat, off Malabar, Peru, Josiah David Harris, Esq., chief engineer and manager at the Macabi Guano Island, and second son of Josiah Harris, Esq., of Lima and London, aged 26.  
At the Jersey Marine Hotel, near Neath, Alfred Clunes Davies, the beloved child of William Henry Davies, Aden, and 51, Tregunter-road, S.W., aged 5 years and 3 months.  
On the 8th inst., at Chettle Lodge, Blandford, T. B. Evans, of North Tuddenham, Norfolk, Esq., in his 53rd year.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 26.

SUNDAY, Aug. 20.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.  
Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Wm. Rogers, M.A., Prebendary and Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; 3.15 p.m. (under the dome), the Rev. Canon Liddon.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. J. Troutbeck, M.A.; 3 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton.  
Chapel Royal: St. James's, noon, the Rev. J. F. Povah.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. E. Q. Mawkins, M.A., Head Master of St. John's Foundation School, Clapton.  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Chapel Royal Savoy and of the House of Commons.  
MONDAY, 21.—Battle of Vimiera (Wellington's victory over the French under Junot), 1808. George Stephenson, the railway engineer, died, 1848.  
TUESDAY, 22.—The Geneva Convention for Aid to the Wounded in Battle signed on behalf of the great European Powers, 1864.  
WEDNESDAY, 23.—Moon's first quarter, 11.35 a.m. Peace of Prague signed between Austria and Prussia, 1866.  
THURSDAY, 24.—St. Bartholomew the Apostle. The Count of Paris born, 1838.  
FRIDAY, 25.—Louis II., King of Bavaria, born, 1845.  
SATURDAY, 26.—Albert, the late Prince Consort of Great Britain, born, 1819. Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m. Art-Union Exhibition closes.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 34	4 50	5 9	5 29	5 50	6 12	6 34

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.		
Aug. 9	30.111	66.3	56.8	73	0-10	53.7	79.6	E.N.E. E. N.E.	104	0.000
10	30.122	68.2	57.3	69	0	53.8	81.4	E. S.E. N.N.E.	107	0.000
11	30.090	69.5	59.7	72	1	54.3	84.5	E. S.E. S.	72	0.000
12	30.037	71.2	58.9	66	2	55.9	86.5	E. S.E. S.	130	0.000
13	..	..	..	..	..	62.5	85.3	E. N.E.	265	0.000
14	29.904	70.4	58.6	68	1	61.6	80.6	N.E. E.N.E. E.	328	0.000
15	29.918	65.8	52.7	65	0	56.4	77.4	N.E. N.N.E. E.	149	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—  
Barometer (inches) corrected .. 30.133 30.143 30.116 30.065 29.956 29.931 29.937  
Temperature of Air .. 68.5 71.2 73.8 76.5 78.4 73.2 67.8  
Temperature of Evaporation .. 64.4 66.0 63.4 68.0 69.5 65.8 63.8  
Direction of Wind .. E.N.E. E.S.E. E. S. N.E. N.E. N.E.

## POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

## AT HOME

Copies for the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands must be prepaid by affixing halfpenny postage-stamps.

## FOR FOREIGN PARTS

Copies which are to be sent abroad, printed on Thin Paper for the purpose (the charge for copies of the ordinary issue being double), must have stamps affixed to them according to the following rates:—

Africa, West Coast of ..	1d.	Germany ..	2d.
Alexandria, via Southampton ..	1d.	Holland, via Belgium ..	2d.
Amoy ..	1d.	India, via Southampton ..	2d.
Batavia ..	1d.	India, via Brindisi ..	4d.
Bombay ..	1d.	Italy ..	2d.
Calcutta ..	1d.	Mexico (a) ..	1d.
Canada ..	1d.	New Zealand ..	1d.
Cape of Good Hope ..	1d.	Norway, via Denmark ..	5d.
China, via Brindisi ..	4d.	Spain ..	2d.
Constantinople, via Marseilles ..	2d.	Sweden, via Denmark ..	4d.
Canton ..	1d.	Switzerland ..	2d.
Cebu ..	1d.	United States ..	1d.
Ceylon, via Southampton (a) ..	1d.	West Indies ..	1d.
France ..	1d.		

The letter (a) denotes that an additional charge is made on delivery.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn.  
The coolest and best ventilated theatre and the most charming entertainment in the metropolis. Immense success of the Fairy Equestrian Spectacle of CINDERELLA, in which upwards of Sixty Children take part. All the great Equestrian, Acrobatic, and Gymnastic Acts as usual. Open at Half-past Seven, commences at Eight. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday.ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.  
WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED NIGHTINGALE COMPANY.  
Receptions from Two till Five, and from Half-past Seven to Ten p.m. Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY AFTER-NOON, at Three, the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give an Extra Grand and Illustrated Day Performance, being the sixteenth of the series of Monday Afternoon Entertainments. Most attractive Programme. Doors open at 2.30. From the Royal Academy to the Christy's Hall is but one minute's walk.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Night at Eight; MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight, all the Year Round. The sparkling and delightful entertainment of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted densely-crowded and fashionable audiences to this Hall for upwards of Six Consecutive Years, without a single night's intermission, Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Days alone excepted. Visitors to London during the International Exhibition should bear in mind that they must not confound the Performances of this Company with those given by the host of imitators who go about the country assuming their title. The Christy Minstrels never have performed, never will perform, out of London. Fastuils, 5s.; Stalls, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve, half price to Stalls and Area only. Children in arms are not admitted. Doors open for Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening, at 7.30. No fees or extra charges whatsoever. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall. Places may be secured at Keith, Frowse, Chesapeake, Hays, Cornhill, Assin's, St. James's Hall. Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment, entitled RELATIONS, written by Arthur Sketchley; and a New Musical Sketch, ROMEO AND JULIET, by Mr. Corney Grain.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1871  
will close on Sept. 30. The GENERAL PUBLIC are ADMITTED EVERY WEEK-DAY EXCEPT WEDNESDAY, from Ten a.m. to Six p.m., on payment of One Shilling. On Wednesdays the price is Half a Crown.

DORÉ GALLERY. GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1871.

At length notice is given that the Session is over. The prorogation is announced for Monday next. We have not been among those who believed that, after such work as the House of Commons has been doing during the last four months, the most energetic of Prime Ministers would think of condemning members to new toils in the autumn, for that would be an "enthusiasm of inhumanity" of which Mr. Gladstone is incapable; but some who have been less incredulous may be relieved at hearing that her Majesty formally releases the legislators from their labours of oratory and of endurance. In the fact that a vast number of them have long since released themselves, in the marvellously-diminished figures in the divisions, and in the highly satisfactory reports from the moors, will be found ample evidence that Parliament, however intellectually superior it may consider itself to the rest of creation, is willing to admit that, physically, we are all pretty much on the same level. Save that the means of transit are changed, the poet's words will speedily apply to even the Minister himself.

'Tis done! He steps into the welcome chaise,  
Lolls at his ease behind four handsome bays,  
Which whirl away from business and debate  
The disencumbered Atlas of the State.

It is not impossible that, before the House is left to the Silences, we may hear a little more than the Speech (supposed to be settled in Council this day) will tell us of the campaign of 1871. We may hear something of the way in which the Cabinet regards the rejection of the great measure which has fatally barred the way of so many good measures. Mr. Gladstone has stated that he does not undervalue the censure of the Lords upon the course which was adopted in regard to the Army Bill—the recourse to the Royal warrant. On this subject there have been two debates, in which more ability has been shown than has been put forth in any of the miscellaneous wrangles of preceding weeks. We have already expressed our own opinion upon the mode which Mr. Gladstone adopted of cutting the gordian knot of purchase; and, after carefully considering the arguments which have been brought forward to convince the nation that the Premier has taken an unconstitutional course, and is a most dangerous person, who may one day make shipwreck of our liberties, we must declare ourselves unconvinced. He saw, as we believe, a higher duty and a graver danger than are clear to the formalist and to the factious, a duty to a nation which demanded of him that it should be placed in a condition of military defence. That work was urgent, and was not to be delayed because social interests, or what were supposed to be social interests, had weight with a Parliamentary party. But that his act should be regarded as a precedent is of course out of the question. Were it necessary hastily to fortify a house against an expected attack (to recall Lord Derby's image) small blame would attach to anyone who should push out of the way any inmates who interfered with the business; but this is no argument for anything like violence or rudeness in ordinary circumstances. The case was grave, and it was exceptional, and it is upon these facts that Mr. Gladstone's justification rests. He said, as we have mentioned, that he did not undervalue the censure of the Lords, but he added, in almost the words which we used on a former occasion, that the will of the nation must override every other consideration. This language appears to us to have been misconstrued; and, though it is the custom to misconstrue everything which Mr. Gladstone says, it may be as well to state how we understand the Premier, and to add that we should regret to have to understand him in any other way.

When Mr. Gladstone refers to the will of the nation he is charged with meaning that such will, as expressed in Parliament, is not made plain to him, and he is held to refer to some outside demonstrations. Now, for once it is difficult for the most ingenious of his enemies to substantiate this charge. The reason is that there has been no demonstration whatever on the subject of our national defences, except in Parliament. A less close examination of election addresses than that made by Mr. Disraeli on the Ballot question will show that the attention of the public has long been turned to the condition of our Army, and to the necessity of making it a very different institution, and that candidates have had to undertake to lend their aid to any well-considered plan of reform. But beyond this the nation has made no sign, and has, indeed, signally exhibited that good sense which is characteristic of the English. Even the grievance-mongers and the demagogues have had nothing to say on the purchase question. To what, then, can Mr. Gladstone be supposed to have appealed except to the voice of Parliament? That, indeed, has been heard over and over again, and it has made no uncertain sound. Repeatedly has a Parliamentary majority declared that purchase should come to an end, and the leaders of the Oppo-

sition tacitly conceded the question. We know who fought against the abolition, and how little reason there was to respect either the selfishness or the ability of their arguments. The nation, as represented by large and repeated Parliamentary majorities, recognised the abolition as the first step towards putting the country into a state of defence; and to that utterance, a constitutional one, did Mr. Gladstone, as we take it, appeal, and to no other. Jealous as the House of Commons is, and rightly jealous, of any inroad upon the Constitution, it has been impossible to obtain from it a condemnation of the course of the First Minister; nay, his opponents have not ventured to fight a pitched battle on what, if their description of it approached the truth, would have been an act of more political significance than anything which has occurred during the past half-century.

What else has been done, and done to no purpose, this Session does not demand much discussion. What has been hindered by that which has been done to no purpose is a much more important consideration, and we shall wait to hear whether a Minister ventures, in mercantile words, to "take stock." It is impossible to look back upon the past six months without regret; but, perhaps, when the accounts come to be made up, we may find more of a balance to the credit of the Government than a wearied and disappointed public is at present ready to believe. But all will agree in rejoicing that at last the line is drawn, and the balance, be it what it may, is to be struck.

## THE COURT.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at Osborne House on Wednesday week, on a visit to the Queen. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of the German Empire and Prince William of Prussia went on board the corvette *Nympha*, Captain Von Blanc, of the Imperial Navy of Germany, in Cowes Roads. Prince Arthur arrived at Osborne from Ireland in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*. The Lord Chancellor dined with her Majesty.

On the following day the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of the German Empire and Prince William of Prussia visited Salisbury Cathedral and Stonehenge. The Lord Chancellor and Mr. Arthur Help left Osborne.

Yesterday (Friday) week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and the Princess of Leiningen, drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

On Saturday last the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia visited her Majesty. The Crown Prince of the German Empire and Prince Arthur met the Grand Duke at the landing-place at Osborne upon his arrival in the Royal yacht *Alberta*. The Queen was unable to dine with the Royal family in consequence of indisposition.

On Sunday her Majesty was unable to attend Divine service or to join the Royal family at dinner, through continued indisposition. The members of the Royal family attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero officiated. The Rev. G. Prothero and Mrs. Prothero dined with the Royal family.

On Monday the Queen was sufficiently recovered to take a drive in the grounds of Osborne. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne left Osborne. Prince Arthur left Osborne for Aldershot. Prince Christian Victor, Prince Albert, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein left for Windsor.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, left Osborne House for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty crossed the Solent in the Royal yacht *Alberta*, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, to Gosport, being received upon landing by the principal naval and military officers of the district. Her Majesty travelled thence by special train upon the South-Western and Great Western Railways to Windsor.

On Wednesday evening the Court left Windsor Castle en route for Balmoral. The Queen and the Royal family travelled by special train. At Leamington tea was served to the Royal travellers, after which the journey was continued, with but slight intermission, to Perth, where the Queen partook of breakfast in the committee-room of the station, which had been specially fitted up for the convenience of the Royal family. The journey was afterwards continued to Ballater, whence the Queen posted to Balmoral Castle.

The Queen will remain in Scotland a few weeks, and then return to Windsor.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales left Marlborough House on Wednesday week, en route to join the Princess of Wales and his youthful family at Kissingen. His Royal Highness travelled from Charing-cross by the mail express-train to Dover, and crossed the Channel in the special mail-steamer, *Maid of Kent*, to Calais. The Prince has consented to become an honorary member of Lodge 154 of Belfast, which has been known as the Prince of Wales's Own since 1813.

## PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

Princess Louise received a deputation, headed by the Lord Chancellor, on Monday, at Argyll Lodge, Kensington, to present a Bible on behalf of the Church-of-England Sunday Schools of the United Kingdom. The Lord Chancellor presented an address, to which her Royal Highness made a graceful reply. The Bible is exquisitely bound in vellum, ornamented with silver and precious stones. The work was designed by Mr. J. J. Nicholl, and executed by Messrs. Cox and Sons. It bears the following inscription:—"Presented to her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, on the occasion of her marriage, by the Church-of-England Sunday Schools of the United Kingdom, with their earnest prayers for her future welfare. March 21, 1871."—"Thy word is a lamp unto my feet and a light unto my path."—Psalm cxix. 105. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne are expected to arrive at Roseneath Castle to-day (Saturday).

## THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil, upon their journey from the north, visited Chatsworth, Matlock, and Cambridge, returning to Claridge's Hotel yesterday (Friday) week. His Imperial Majesty gave interviews to the Portuguese Minister and the Archbishop of Westminster, and also received numerous visitors. The Count and Countess d'Aquila dined with their Imperial Majesties. On Saturday last the Emperor and Empress left Claridge's Hotel en route for the Continent. Their Imperial Majesties drove to Victoria station, where they were met by the Count and Countess d'Aquila, who accompanied the Emperor and Empress to Canterbury, where several hours were passed in inspecting the cathedral and visiting the Dane John and other places of interest in that ancient city. Their Imperial Majesties afterwards proceeded



to Dover and embarked for Ostend en route for Germany, to visit their son-in-law Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg.

#### THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Constantine was present on Wednesday week at a grand banquet given in his honour by the Russian Ambassador and Baroness Brunnow at the Russian Embassy. On the following day his Imperial Highness visited the National Gallery, dined at the United Service Club, of which he is an honorary member, and afterwards went to the Haymarket Theatre. Yesterday (Friday) week the Grand Duke visited the South Kensington Museum, and received various visitors. On Saturday last his Imperial Highness left Claridge's Hotel for Ryde.

The Duke of Edinburgh has arrived at Inverwark Lodge, N.B.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff have arrived at Carlsbad.

His Excellency the French Ambassador has left Albert Gate House for Paris.

His Excellency General Schenck, Minister of the United States, and the Misses Schenck have left London for the Continent. The business of the Legation will be conducted during the absence of his Excellency by Mr. Moran.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll left Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill, on Saturday last, for Inverary Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have arrived at Alnwick Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, accompanied by the Marquis of Stafford and Lord Tarbat, have arrived at Dunrobin Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and the Ladies Gordon Lennox have left their residence in Belgrave-square, for Gordon Castle, Banffshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and Ladies Rosamond and Fanny Spencer-Churchill and Lord Randolph Spencer-Churchill have arrived at Glenquidich, Invergarry, N.B., from Blenheim Palace, Oxon.

The Duke of Abercorn left town last Saturday, to join the Marchioness and Lady Georgiana Hamilton in Scotland.

The Duke of Norfolk has left Norfolk House, St. James's-square, for Germany.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have left town for Homburg.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have left Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, on a visit to the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne, at Keithwick House, Cupar Angus.

The Marchioness of Donegall and Miss Ashworth have left town for Ems.

Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury has arrived at Bretby Park, Derbyshire, on a visit to the Countess of Chesterfield.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath have arrived at Longleat, Wilts.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough left their residence in Charles-street, on Saturday last, for Germany.

The Earl and Countess of Sefton have arrived at his Lordship's shooting-box, Craiganour, Kinloch, N.B.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have left their residence in St. James's-square for Knowles Park.

The Earl and Countess of Cawdor and the Ladies Campbell have left their residence in South Audley-street for Cawdor Castle, Nairnshire.

The Earl and Countess of Harrington left Harrington House, Craig's-court, on Saturday last, for Cowes.

The Earl and Countess of Mountcharles have arrived at Godinton Park, Ashford, Kent.

Earl and Countess Beauchamp have arrived at Madresfield Court, Great Malvern.

The Earl and Countess of Kimberley have left town for Kimberley Hall, Norfolk.

The Earl of Shaftesbury has been suffering from severe indisposition, but was better on Wednesday last.

Earl Cadogan and Lady Mary Cadogan have left Cadogan House for Grasmere, Westmoreland.

Earl Fortescue and the Ladies Fortescue have arrived at Castle-hill, Devon.

Viscount and Viscountess Barrington have left town for Germany.

Lady Molesworth has left town for a tour in Belgium and Germany.

Lord Blantyre and the Hon. Misses Stuart have arrived at Carlsbad.

#### THE CHURCH.

##### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ashe, T., to be Chaplain at Chatham Dockyard.  
Bateman, S.; Rector of Yarborough, Lincolnshire.  
Becker, Ferdinand Wilhelm; Curate of St. George's, Kensington.  
Crawford, C.; Vicar of East Grinstead, Sussex.  
Egan, John Cruick; Incumbent of Christ Church, South Hackney.  
Franklyn, Thomas Edward; Vicar of Christ Church, Tunbridge Wells.  
Freeman, F.; Vicar of Musbury; Vicar of Middleton, Leeds.  
Handcock, William; Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Hammersmith.  
Harris, John Olive; Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Stepney.  
Holmes, S.; Curate of Bishopwearmouth; Rector of St. Nicholas's, Hereford.  
Kewley, Thomas Rigby; Rector of Baldock, Herts.  
Robson, J. S.; Chaplain of the Royal Marine Artillery, Portsmouth.  
Roe, Robert J.; Rector of Sennen, near Penzance.  
Sparrow, John James H. S.; Vicar of Willesborough.  
Vaughan, T. B.; Vicar of Upton, Lincolnshire.  
Wayne, W. H., jun.; Rector of Sheinton, Salop.

The Rev. Hugh Willoughby Jermy will succeed the Right Rev. Dr. P. C. Claughton in the Bishopric of Colombo.

On Tuesday the Bishop of Ripon consecrated a new church and an additional piece of land to be used as a burial-ground for the parish of Thurgoland, near Sheffield.

The Marquis of Westminster laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Brymbo on Tuesday. He was accompanied by the Marchioness, and both expressed the pleasure they felt.

At a meeting held on Monday at St. Paul's Chapter House—the Rev. Canon Gregory in the chair—it was resolved to erect some memorial in St. Paul's Cathedral as a record of the distinguished services rendered to Christian literature and to mental philosophy by the late Dean Mansel.

At the consecration of a new church in Cheetham Hill, on Thursday week, the Bishop of Manchester expressed his alarm at the fact that more of the poor do not attend the Church of England in Lancashire. His Lordship hopes the time may come when our churches will be open more frequently, and when not only ordained ministers but willing-hearted laymen may assist in the services without frightening minister or Bishop, and without being told they are doing things unlawful.

The following testimonials to clergymen are recorded in the *Guardian*:—The Rev. W. C. Miller, on his leaving the

Curacy of St. Luke's, New Kentish Town, £155 and an address from the parishioners; the Rev. Duncan Fraser, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Halstead, a handsomely-bound Bible and Prayer-Book, together with a copy of "Hymns Ancient and Modern," in a leather case, from the parishioners; the Rev. J. M. Arnold, B.D., Consular Chaplain at Batavia, by his congregation, a purse of about £466, of which 3600 rupees were given on a former occasion and 2000 rupees on his resigning his charge.

The committee of the St. Paul's Completion Fund wish to say that small contributions from the general public will be much prized, as showing that they take an interest in this great national work. The committee, in their appeal, expressly state that, "In mentioning the large sum that would be required to complete Sir Christopher Wren's greatest work, they are most anxious not to discourage, but rather to invite, from those bound to answer other calls, and less bountifully furnished with means, lesser offerings, to which an equal blessing will be given, and on which the success of the undertaking will much depend."

On the 9th inst. the Archbishop of York preached at the reopening of the parish church of Aldborough, Holderness, which has been restored, by Mr. Perkin, architect, at the cost of £1800, under the late and present Vicars, the Revs. F. O. T. Margetts and R. W. Loosemore, formerly Canon of Montreal. Further restorations are in contemplation. Among the relics was found a stone, now rebuilt into the wall, stating that, in the reign of Canute, Ulf, the Dane, built the church "for the souls of Hanun and Gundhart."—On the following day the Archbishop preached at the reopening of Halsham church, on which £1000 had been expended by Mr. E. Christian, architect. The old Jacobean pulpit has been preserved, and among the gifts is a handsome brass lectern by Mrs. Dunn.

On Tuesday, Aug. 8, the Church of St. Mary, Welshpool, was reopened after a complete restoration by Messrs. Fisher and Dyson, contractors, from designs by Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., at a cost of £4000, of which the Earl of Powis contributes one third. The entire nave has been lowered to the level of an earlier church, tiled throughout with Godwin's tiles, and fitted with massive oak benches, free and unappropriated. The bases of the pillars have been rebuilt, a new bay opened at the west end, windows inserted on the south side, the old flat ceiling taken down, and an open roof of pitch pine substituted. The organ has been removed to a chamber built on the north side of the chancel. The chancel itself has been completely remodelled, with oak stalls for clergy and choir.

The Bishop of Winchester, on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of new schools at Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight, last Saturday, expatiated on the necessity of conjoining religious with secular instruction in the education of children. He held that if a man, having the opportunity, would not allow his children to be educated as good Churchmen, such a man made a very great mistake. Nevertheless, everyone ought to be allowed to enjoy his own opinion; and if any good, wholesome Baptist were present, the Bishop would let him have his own way, though he did not consider him a wise man. For himself, he would never take part in educating children without religion. If they wanted to have the good old types of English character blown into a set of windbags, they could not do better than give children what was called education without morale and without religion.

The united parishes of North, South, and Middle Littleton, Worcestershire, from which originally sprang the families of Lords Hatherton and Lyttelton, has been the scene of active work under the charge of its present Vicar, the Rev. H. G. Godfrey-Faussett. Four years ago the church of North and Middle Littleton was nearly rebuilt, and during the present year not only has a general school been built at a cost of £700, but the church of Middle Littleton has been restored by Mr. Preedy, architect, at a further charge of £1800. Towards this sum Christ Church College, Oxford, the owners of 220 acres of land in the parish, gave £300, whilst their tenants raised nearly £200. Amongst the other contributors were the Vicar for £125, and their late neighbour, the Duke d'Aumale. The sum of £250 is yet necessary in order to preserve the tower. The Bishop and the Rev. J. Haviland were the preachers.

#### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Many old Cambridge men will regret to hear of the death of the Rev. George Skinner, M.A., formerly Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College. Mr. Skinner himself was twenty-first Wrangler. He was for some time Conduct of King's College.

Mr. Townsend Mills, M.A., Dublin, late Scholar, Senior Moderator and Gold Medallist in Classics, University Student, has been appointed Senior Classical Master in the High School, Dublin.

The Bishop of Winchester, on the 8th inst., opened the new buildings of Reigate Grammar School, which have been erected at a cost of £3000. Among the guests were Lord Hylton, Sir Richard Baggallay, and Mr. Peek, M.P.

At the annual prize day at Newton Abbot College the prizes were distributed by the Bishop of Exeter—the chair being taken by the Earl of Devon. The Bishop, having distributed the prizes, observed that on the previous occasion when present in the college the institution appeared to him to a certain extent on its trial. Now he could name three distinct evidences of its thriving condition—the rapid increase in the number of the scholars, the satisfactory reports of the examiners, and the appearance of the boys themselves. On this last point he had seized a special opportunity of judging for himself by mixing with the boys in their playground, and he thought that, if he knew nothing on other subjects, at any rate he would be esteemed a competent judge on such matters.

The death is announced of Mrs. Hallifax, who was the eldest daughter of a late Bishop of St. Asaph. She was ninety-five years of age.

The first of a series of weekly garden fêtes was given, on Monday, by the directors of the People's Garden Company to the shareholders, their families, and friends, in the gardens at Willesden. It was attended by about 1000 persons.

On Monday the Commissioner of Police for the metropolis issued an order appointing the undersigned places as fixed points where a police-constable is to be permanently stationed from eight a.m. to twelve midnight:—Seven Dials; Gray's-inn-road, corner of Holborn (a constable is to be stationed permanently at these two points during the whole twenty-four hours); Chancery-lane, at the corner of Southampton-buildings; Oxford-circus, corner of Regent-street, north side; at the corner of Tottenham-court-road and Oxford-street; Tottenham-court-road, corner of Euston-road; Charing-cross Railway, centre of Strand, and near the post-office; Bedford-bury, corner of New-street; Wellington-street, corner of Strand; Drury-lane, corner of Coal-yard. The notice adds that, "in the event of any person springing a rattle or persistently ringing a bell in the street or an area, the police will at once proceed to the spot and render assistance."

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

The numerous race meetings that have taken place during the past few days call for little remark, and have merely served to fill up the interregnum between the Brighton and York weeks. The County Cup at Lewes proved Countryman to be quite out of form; and this was confirmed at Windsor, where Perfume succeeded in giving him 10 lb. Despite Belle of Holywell's wretched performance in the Oaks, she has been recently backed at outside prices for the Leger. She is a very mean and common-looking mare; and, after the style in which The Knight ran away from her, we shall surely not hear her name again in connection with any great race. The Wolverhampton fixture was a decided failure; but there was some fair sport at Stockton, where, in the Tradesmen's Handicap, Cedric the Saxon ran second for the third time in succession. The lad who rode him was fairly worn out at the finish of the two miles, and it is clear that no boy can possibly do him justice. Agility performed so badly in this race that she can have no chance in the Ebor, and our warning of last week was fully justified. Ringwood made his first appearance this year in the Fourteenth Zetland Biennial, and upset a great favourite in Barefoot, who was in receipt of 6 lb.

It is no wonder that outsiders like Cerinthus, Dalnacardoch, Field Marshal, Barefoot, and Co., continue to receive support for the Leger, for the position of the favourites is most unsatisfactory. Any amount of money seems forthcoming against King of the Forest, yet the only reason we have heard assigned for this is that "he finished his races at Goodwood with his mouth open." Then Hannah is said to have shown symptoms of lameness in her off hind leg, where she had a thoroughpin last season, and has consequently figured at all sorts of prices. Albert Victor has somewhat improved his market status; but Bothwell and Général are the only horses that can be said to be really firm. The withdrawal of the notorious Betting Bill, which Mr. Bruce announced in the House of Commons on Saturday last, excited no surprise, for it seems a favourite amusement of the present Government to introduce bills for the pleasure of withdrawing them. Such a one-sided and oppressive measure could have no chance of becoming law, and it is difficult to believe that a proposal to authorise the Post-Office officials to open private letters could have been made by any man in his senses.

The cup presented by the town of Ryde to the Royal Victoria Yacht Club was sailed for on Friday and Saturday last. There was little or no wind, and, after a very tame contest, the Garrion came in first, but the Gertrude took the prize on the time allowance. The Vanguard, Egeria, and Livonia were among the beaten yachts. The last named has turned out a failure, and the Cambria will go to America in her place. The Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta took place during the present week, and brought the yachting season of 1871 to a close. A Corinthian match for yachts of fifteen tons and under fell to the Fairlie, which came in first; and a race for vessels which have never won a prize was secured by the Balla Donna on the time allowance.

The Canterbury week was favoured by magnificent weather, and was a most unqualified success. The second match set for decision was that between the M.C.C. and Kent (twelve a side). The club secured a very easy victory, in one innings, by 45 runs. Mr. Grace (117) and Mr. I. D. Walker (65) were the principal scorers; and the former, who bowled throughout both the Kentish innings, took twelve wickets. The final match of the week, between the Gentlemen of Kent and the I Zingari, was left unfinished, and was not of public interest. The return match between Nottingham and Surrey was, as a matter of course, won by the former, who had ten wickets to spare. Daft played a finished innings of 92, and Wild made 50; while Jupp, Pooley, and the brothers Humphrey scored most of the Surrey runs, and Southerton took six wickets. John Lillywhite's benefit proved a great success in every way, and such assemblages of spectators have never before been seen in the Sussex ground. The match was "Gentlemen v. Players," and it was drawn for want of time, though the latter must have suffered defeat, as they required 316 runs to win, and had only four wickets to go down. In the first innings Mr. W. G. Grace was bowled by the first ball he received; but he took ample revenge in the second, scoring 217, though it must be mentioned that he gave two chances. Mr. G. F. Grace made 98, and Mr. R. A. H. Mitchell played two capital innings of 50 and 37. The gigantic total of 496 was made by the Gentlemen at their second attempt. Carpenter (72 and 35) was the best scorer for the Players, and Shaw disposed of seven men in one innings.

The Rev. Charles Voysey delivered a farewell address on Sunday evening to his late parishioners at Healaugh.

The 103rd Regiment are to receive their new colours to-day, from Prince Arthur, at Parkhurst.

The Great Yarmouth boats have begun the herring voyage this year somewhat earlier than usual.

The Devonshire Association of Science, Literature, and Art meets this year at Bideford. On Tuesday evening Mr. J. A. Froude, the outgoing president, resigned office in favour of his friend Canon Kingsley, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience.

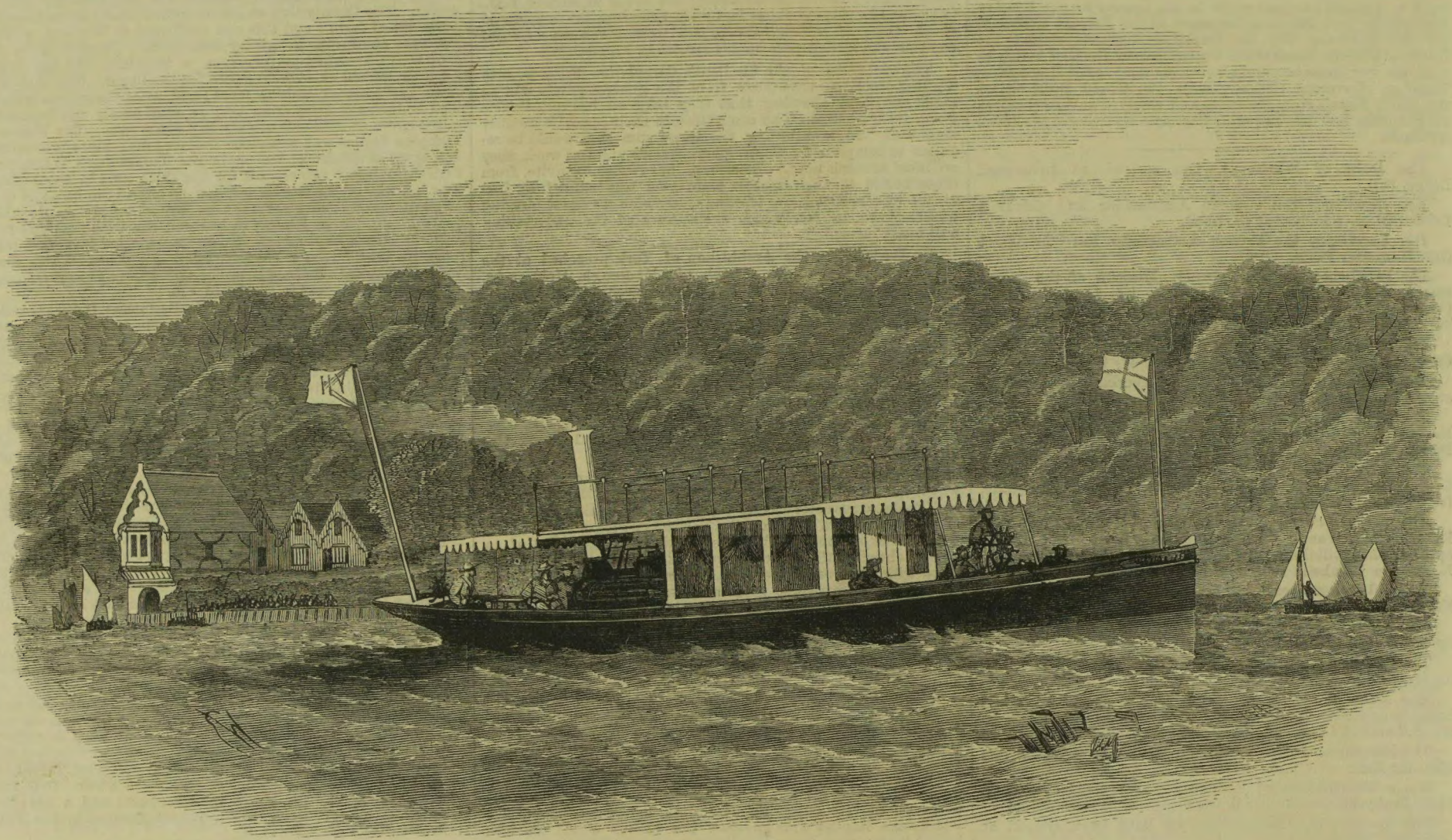
A serious accident occurred, on Wednesday evening, to the express train from Carlisle to Birmingham. At a station three miles from Wolverhampton the express ran into a mineral goods train with such force that the driver and thirty passengers were much injured.

A county meeting of the Orangemen of Fermanagh took place, last Saturday, at Castle Archdall. About 18,000 were assembled. The place was gay with flags, music, &c. "Home rule," "denominational education," and the ballot were unanimously condemned. Everything passed off pleasantly.

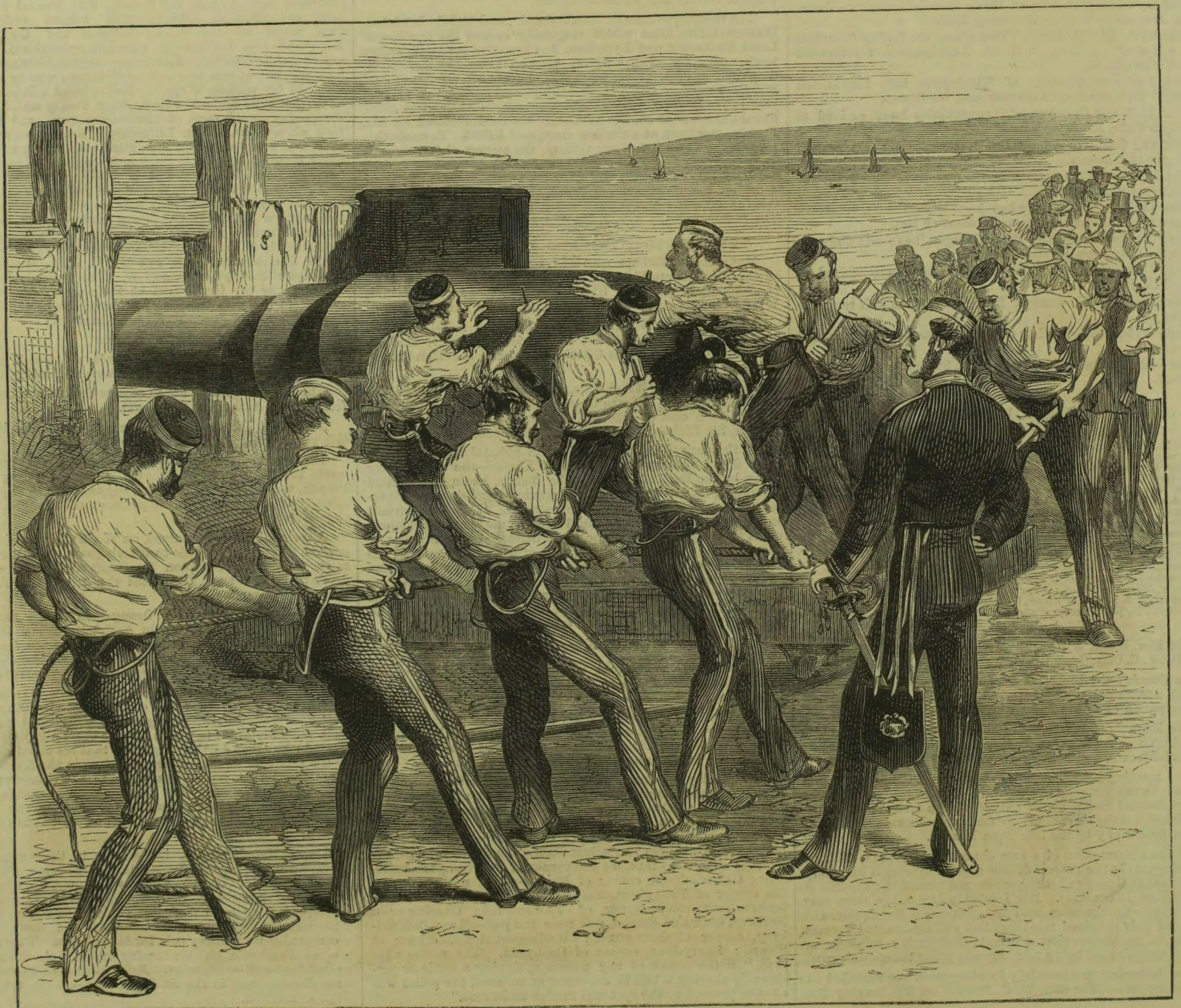
A few weeks ago the House of Lords Committee for Privileges reported that the claimant of the Dingwall and Butler, of Moore Park, peerages had established his descent from the individuals in whose persons these dignities had been created; but they further reported that his claim was barred by the attainder of one of his ancestors in the line of succession. Since that report was made to the House an Act has been passed reversing the attainder in question. Their Lordships, under these circumstances, decided, on Tuesday, that the claim of the petitioner was made out to their satisfaction.

Several thunderstorms, in addition to those mentioned in another column, have happened during the week. There was one at Sheffield, on Thursday, which caused considerable damage to property in the neighbourhood. The storm was accompanied by total darkness for five minutes. A heavy thunderstorm broke over Chesterfield the same morning, accompanied with heavy rain for three hours. There was also one at Pembroke on Wednesday night. A thunderstorm visited Cornwall on Monday. Rain descended in torrents in some districts, and in the St. Agnes district the hail was as large as marbles.





THE TWIN-SCREW STEAM-LAUNCH LADYBIRD.

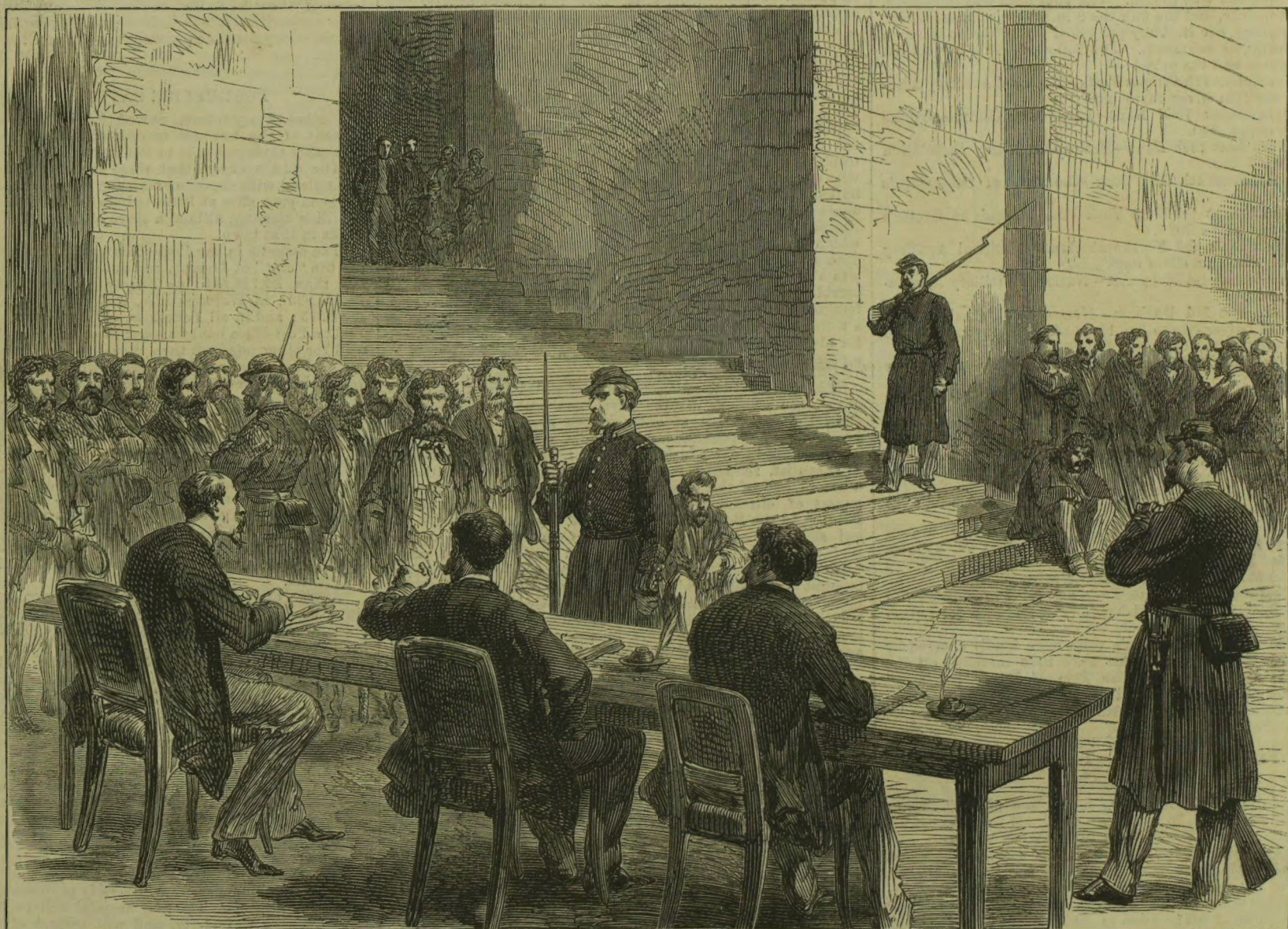


THE CAMP AT SHOEBURYNNESS: THE COMPETITION FOR THE ARMY PRIZES.





THE REV. JOHN H. JAMES, D.D.,  
PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.



THE COMMUNIST TRIALS AT VERSAILLES: INTERROGATING THE PRISONERS IN THE ORANGERY.



## TWIN-SCREW STEAM-LAUNCH LADYBIRD.

All who frequent the upper waters of the Thames must be familiar with the many and varied styles of steam-launches that enliven the river, and we now illustrate one of the prettiest and most successful of them. The little pleasure-steamer in question is 40 ft. in length, 6½ ft. beam, and, propelled by twin-screws, has a speed of ten miles an hour on a draught of water of 2½ ft. Messrs. Hedley and Farrow, of Poplar, the constructors of many of these vessels, have also just completed a craft for hauling nets in sea-fishing, more especially for the pilchard fisheries on the south-west coast of this our island. Those who have visited the Cornish and Devonshire coast will know the vast number of hands these fisheries give employment to. For those who are unacquainted with the method adopted we may explain that on a shoal of pilchards being seen approaching the shore, a boat pulled by hand-power is sent out with a large net called a seine, with the object of passing the net round the shoal and securing the fish; the process naturally occupies some length of time, and it frequently occurs that they are lost altogether. The object of this little steamer is to pass the net round the fish, and to surround them before they can escape. The craft is very similar to those built by the same firm for passenger traffic, but is of considerable beam, to withstand a rough sea. It is 37 ft. in length, 9 ft. in breadth, is built of teak and coppered, and is provided with a large well or hold at the stern for holding the fish. The engine and boiler are attached together, and are very simple in construction. The draught of water on the trial was 3 ft., and the speed nine miles an hour, the consumption of fuel being at the rate of 50 lb. an hour. Apart from purposes of pleasure, these light vessels are eminently adapted for navigating and exploring foreign rivers and coasts where only a small traffic exists. They are transported on deck entire, arriving ready for immediate use abroad.

## THE NATIONAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

The competition by the artillery volunteers for the prizes offered by the National Artillery Association took place last week at Shoeburyness. For the first time during the seven years in which the association has conducted its quiet but valuable labours an opportunity has been afforded to the volunteers of measuring their skill against their brethren of the Royal Artillery. The means of comparison were not complete, for the regular gunners used a 9-in. gun, and fired at 1200 and 1600 yards, while the volunteers used a weapon which is said to be twenty per cent more accurate than the 9-in., and fired at 1250 and 1500 yards; but, making every allowance for these differences, the volunteers proved themselves the more skilful marksmen. The Queen's service had sent its best picked men to compete with each other; the volunteers took equal care for the competition among their own order. Such were the broad circumstances of the case. In competing for the Queen's prize two volunteer detachments, with 40-pounder Armstrong guns, made three direct hits and one ricochet hit each; whereas the Royal Artillery with the 9-in. gun obtained only two hits out of five rounds, the number of shots being in all cases the same.

The firing by the Royal Artillery at 1200 and 1600 yards, which was the great event of Friday, and of which we give an Engraving, resulted in the 12th Brigade obtaining the victory. Each brigade fired five rounds. The brigades which contended fired in the following order:—7th, 13th, Dépôt Brigade, 12th, 21st, 17th, and the School of Gunnery. The 13th, the Dépôt, and the School of Gunnery made one direct hit each, and the 12th and 17th made each two direct hits; but the former, having fired all its rounds in 30 sec. less time than the latter, was declared the winner of the prize given by the National Artillery Association. Every brigade fired its rounds within time. The longest time occupied was 8 min. 47 sec.; the shortest, 5 min. 54 sec. The winners took 6 min. The time allowed was 10 min. The shot used was the 300-lb. Palliser projectile, and the gun the 9-in. 12-ton muzzle-loader.

On Saturday, Sir R. Airey presented the prizes to the men of the winning detachments. The following is a correct list of the winners and the prizes:—

- 1st Detachment 6th Cinque Ports—National Artillery Association prizes (ten silver cups), £50.
  - 3rd Detachment 10th Kent—Lords and Commons' prize (ten silver cups), £40.
  - 1st Detachment 18th Kent—National Artillery Association prize, £20 and £10.
  - 4th Detachment 4th East York—the Duke of Cambridge's prize, £10.
  - 2nd Detachment 1st West York—the Marquis of Exeter's prize, £10 and £2 to No. 1.
  - 1st Detachment 3rd Northumberland—National Artillery Association prize (ten silver cups), £50.
  - 1st Detachment 1st Worcester—National Artillery Association prize, £30.
  - 1st Detachment 3rd Durham—Messrs. Elkington's (silver-smiths) prize (silver cup to No. 1 and nine plated cups to the other members of the detachment), £21.
  - 1st Detachment 2nd Lincolnshire—2nd Middlesex Artillery prize, £10.
  - 2nd Detachment 4th Cinque Ports—Mr. J. H. Steward's (optician) prize (a field-glass to No. 1, value £6 16s. 6d., and £9 added by the National Artillery Association for the other members), £15 16s. 6d.
  - 2nd Detachment 2nd Midlothian Coast—her Majesty's prize (ten silver cups), £100; also winner of the National Artillery Association prize badges for firing at running targets, and £10 to No. 1.
  - 1st Detachment 2nd North Yorkshire—the Prince of Wales's prize, £21, and Captain Rutley's prize of £10 for making the highest average score.
  - 1st Detachment 10th Kent—second prize for same.
  - 1st Detachment 6th Cinque Ports and 1st Detachment 3rd Durham—Badges of National Artillery Association for repository drill.
- The winners of the Queen's prize were loudly cheered by the other corps, and the brigades were then marched off the ground, the band playing "The Men of Merry England." Shortly afterwards the volunteers left the camp, and Shoeburyness settled down into its usual state.

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The Rev. John H. James, D.D., is the son of a Wesleyan minister, and was born in the year 1816. He was educated at Kingswood School, for the sons of Wesleyan Ministers, and entered the ministry in the year 1836. He was appointed one of the Conference assistant secretaries in the year 1837, and Conference secretary last year. His elevation to the presidential chair is a deserved acknowledgment of his abilities and of the value of his services to Methodism. Dr. James is an able and lucid preacher, a correct and welcome speaker on the platform, a judicious and successful superintendent, and

a kind and discriminating friend. He presides over the Conference with an easy grace, and, without any undue laxity, he held the reins with freedom and impartiality. Dr. James is a gentleman, and this renders it impossible for him to give any reasonable offence in the complex cases and personal affairs upon which he must sometimes lay his official hand. His year of office has every prospect of being one of prosperity and peace. The portrait of Dr. James is from a photograph by Mr. P. P. Skeolan, of Harrogate.

The Wesleyan Conference, which had been sitting for the last fortnight at Manchester, was brought to a close yesterday week. The proceedings are said to have been remarkable for their harmony, and the great importance of the questions with regard to the economy of the Wesleyan system which have been discussed and settled.

The Rev. W. Morley Punshon was unanimously elected President of the next Wesleyan Conference in Canada.

## TRIAL OF THE COMMUNISTS.

There are in action four councils of war in France, all treating of the results of the insurrection of March 18. The first, second, and fourth have been open some time, but have attracted little attention, through the mediocrity of the prisoners, though in some cases it has been a question of life and death. One of these, which we engrave, has been held at the Orangery at Versailles. The chief interest has been reserved for the third council, because it is to try more particularly those who have provoked the insurrection, such as the members of the Comité Central, the civil and military chiefs of the Commune, and generally those who have actively participated in the crimes of the insurgents. On Monday the third council was opened with the trial of eighteen, all of whom were placed at the bar except one, who was too ill to be removed from the hospital. This court is held in the large riding-school at Versailles. The *Times*' correspondent says:—"Among the earliest arrivals were General Chanzzy, in civil costume; the romance writer Alexandre Dumas, fils; the vaudevilliste Ludovic Halévy, and a great number of elegantly-dressed ladies. Upon the platform to the right of the tribunal were ranged six rows of benches entirely occupied by journalists, reporters, and shorthand-writers, while on the left were other rows of benches, upon which were placed the accused between gendarmes. A line of gendarmes, with sword-bayonets fixed upon their chassepots, stood below the platform. The remaining portion of the vast hall is arranged into several divisions, the centre being reserved for the witnesses, and to the right and left are places reserved for favoured persons. At the bottom of the hall there is a crowd of spectators standing as in a country theatre, while some forty advocates are making their way to the seats reserved for them in front of the accused." The members composing the tribunal are seven officers, the president being Colonel Merlin. A report of the trial is given as it proceeds by our correspondent in Paris. The story of the execution of the hostages was related in all its horror on Thursday week.

The *Times*' correspondent visited the prison where the chief Communists are confined, and was afterwards stationed in the corridor to see them pass. He describes Rossel and Rochefort, with some others. He says:—"There was something inexpressibly touching in Rossel's whole attitude and bearing. One instinctively felt that he was a gentleman. He has made up his mind for the fate that is in store for him. His case is the most desperate of all. He describes it thus:—'I have played; I have lost, and I want to pay.' He indulges in no illusion; and it would seem impossible that he can escape the penalty of death. Two minutes after came Ulysse Parent, who is accused of many acts of incendiarism, and the facsimile of whose order for the burning of the Quartier de la Bourse has been published and sold. He is a short, thick-set, somewhat truculent-looking man, with nothing very remarkable about him. It was very different with Rochefort, who followed him, and who turned a wild, haggard look upon us as he passed. I had so placed myself as to be unobserved by the prisoners, and, except in this case, I had succeeded; but Rochefort's restless eye was everywhere, and he turned upon me a look so full of anguish that it remains stamped upon my memory. He had only just been made acquainted with his acte d'accusation, in which he is accused of crimes which involve death as their penalty, and, though it is not at all likely that it will be applied in his case, it is probable that his highly nervous and susceptible temperament has exaggerated the terrors of his situation, while they are aggravated by troubles of a private and domestic character. Paschal Grousset, who next appeared, is a slight, youngish man, whose manner indicated nothing, except possibly a certain légèreté of character. Assi came up dressed in the full uniform of a National Guard, and apparently enjoying hugely some joke which he was having with his guardian. So little like the others was he that for a moment I did not perceive that he was a prisoner at all, and he walked the whole length of the corridor, laughing and chatting with the most jaunty air imaginable; and yet there are a few of the leaders who have a worse chance than Assi. I asked if there was an explanation for his cheerfulness, and was informed that he was essentially a poseur, and did everything for effect."

Pictures without number of the troubled life of Parisians during the previous months have been sent to this Journal since the restoration of order in the French capital. One incident is of so peculiar a nature that we engrave it. The centre figure in our Illustration of "La Folle" is the wife of a journalist, rendered insane by the news of her husband's death in one of the disastrous encounters which threw the gayest of cities into mourning. Patrons of the Café des Princes, in the Boulevard Montmartre, were familiar with the sad story. As the gallant officer turns from the deadly absinthe his glass holds, he is enabled to provoke the ready "Mon Dieu" of his half-world companion by a whispered account of "La Folle's" tale. Two poor souls have lost their bread-winner by the fatal shot which sealed the fate of the luckless journalist. Wandering in mind, his widow wanders among his favourite haunts in the hope of finding him, accompanied for protection by her daughter.

A trustworthy correspondent sends the following remarkable statement to a contemporary. There is residing in Edinburgh a child one year old who has living a father and mother, two grandfathers and two grandmothers, four great-grandfathers and four great-grandmothers, four aunts and five uncles, thirteen grand-aunts and eight grand-uncles. The ages of one great-grandfather and great-grandmother are eighty-three and eighty-six, and they have been married sixty-one years. The ages of another are eighty-one each, and they have been married fifty-seven years. The ages of a third are eighty-one and seventy-seven, and they have been married fifty-two years. The youngest great-grandfather and great-grandmother are seventy-one and seventy-three, and they have been married forty-nine years. In the three oldest couples the wife is older than the husband. None of them has been more than once married. Two of the couples reside in Edinburgh, one in Aberdeen, and another in the south of Scotland.

## FINE ARTS.

Mr. Steell, the distinguished Scotch sculptor, has been commissioned to execute a replica in bronze of his statue of Sir Walter Scott, which forms the central figure of the great monumental shrine at Edinburgh, which we engraved and described in our Number for Aug. 5. The statue is to be erected in the Central Park, New York, and the cost (£3000) will be defrayed by the Scott societies of that city. The work was intrusted to Mr. Steell with the unanimous consent of the New York sculptors, and the foundation-stone of the monument was to be laid on the 15th inst., the day of the centenary celebration. The same sculptor has been commissioned to execute the Scottish national memorial to the Prince Consort. The memorial is to be erected in the centre of Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, this site having been offered by the proprietors, recommended by the committee, and approved by her Majesty. Mr. Steell is also engaged on a bronze colossal statue of Dr. Chalmers, which will be placed in George-street, between North and South Castle street.

The exhibition at the gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, in Pall-mall, of the works selected by the prizeholders of the Art-Union of London, of which we gave a short notice last week, will remain open till the 29th inst. The council of the Art-Union have issued a more than usually attractive programme for the year now commenced. The chief prize in the ensuing distribution will be the graceful group in marble of the Wood Nymph, by Mr. Birch, now in the International Exhibition, which gained the premium of £600 awarded in a competition instituted by the Art-Union. Reduced copies of this group, in parian, have already been issued as prizes. To subscribers for the year are offered a set of eight plates, after drawings by David Cox, Copley Fielding, and Samuel Prout, representing seacoast scenes under various conditions of weather. The plates are executed in pure line by the eminent engravers Messrs. Brandard, Cousen, Prior, and Willmore. A very successful reduction, in bronze, of the Towneley vase in the British Museum has also been executed for the society by M. Delpach, and copies will form part of the current year's prizes.

The correspondence respecting the dismissal of Mr. Barry as architect of Westminster Palace, for which Mr. Beresford-Hope lately inquired in the House of Commons, and which Mr. Gladstone declined to lay on the table of the House, as not being a strictly public document, has just been published in a separate form by Mr. Barry. In two letters to the Premier Mr. Barry affirms that the charges brought against him by Mr. Ayrton in the recent debate were absolutely without foundation, quoting the testimony of three preceding First Commissioners, and asking for a formal inquiry. To the reported assertion by Mr. Ayrton that "the House was called upon to supply hundreds of thousands of pounds to meet the cost of carrying out Mr. Barry's suggestions," the architect replies by stating that the whole works of the Houses of Parliament executed during his employment cost only about £70,000, and that this expenditure was incurred for the most part on works necessary to the completion of the building. The First Commissioner's subsequent assertion that the restoration of St. Stephen's crypt cost £30,000, Mr. Barry rebuts by referring to a return made to the House in 1869, which shows that the cost of the work done under Mr. Barry's direction was £6568.

The trustees of the British Museum have purchased twelve vases recently found at Capua. They are principally amphoræ of a rare and beautiful kind, large in size, fine and varied in form, with black figures, and are assigned to an epoch a little later than Alexander.

M. Carpeaux, the distinguished French sculptor, is engaged on a colossal monument for Auber's tomb. The composer will be represented surrounded by groups emblematic of his operatic chefs-d'œuvre.

The Church of St. Clement Danes, Strand (facing the publishing office of this Journal), is said to be marked out for demolition. In a consultation which took place last week, between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Street, and other authorities, it was decided that the removal of the church was necessary for the approaches to the new law courts.

## POST-OFFICE SAVINGS-BANKS.

A Parliamentary return, moved for by Mr. Baines, gives an account of the business transacted in the year 1870 at every Post-office savings-bank in the United Kingdom.

The return shows that there are several Post-office banks in England with deposits exceeding £50,000; and the bank at the head post-office at Birmingham has deposits exceeding half a million sterling, although there are several other Post-office banks in that town.

The deposits in the Post-office banks in Middlesex, including the "city" of London, amounted at the close of 1870 to no less than £2,728,634; in Surrey, to £1,084,860; in Kent, £1,011,893; in Warwickshire, £925,791; in Lancashire, only £899,345; and in all Yorkshire, only £613,566.

The Post-office banks appear to be, to a considerable extent, used for other purposes than that of permanent investment of savings, for about a third of the entire deposits held was withdrawn in the year, and at many post-offices one half. Some country districts, or centres of country districts, show a great contrast to this; the deposits in the post-office bank at Blandford exceed £50,000, and in that at Canterbury they exceed £138,000; and in both instances the year's withdrawals did not amount to a fifth of the total deposits held.

In the whole United Kingdom £6,333,082 was added to the deposits in 1870, and £4,758,187 was withdrawn. The net increase of deposits in the year (the excess of deposits over withdrawals) was £1,399,728 in England, £46,007 in Wales, £37,488 in Scotland, £88,761 in Ireland, £2911 in the Channel Islands: making a total increase of £1,574,895 in the amount of deposits.

At the close of the year 1870 there were 1,072,953 depositors' accounts open in the English post-office banks, and sums amounting to £13,727,450 were due to the depositors; in Wales, 30,646 depositors, and £403,398 due to them; in Scotland, 39,033 depositors, and £304,235 due to them; in Ireland, 38,279 depositors, and £633,000 due to them; in the Channel Islands, 2242 depositors, and £31,021 due to them: making a total of 1,183,153 depositors, and £15,099,104 due to them.

At Wansbeck, near Morpeth, on Monday, an iron suspension bridge over the river gave way under the weight of a large crowd, and about a hundred persons were thrown into the water, many of whom were severely injured.

The foundation-stone of a hospital for the west end of Glasgow was laid, on Thursday week, by Walter Montgomerie Neilson, provincial grand master, in presence of the Lord Provost and magistrates, University professors, and a large number of citizens. The new hospital will be 1000 ft. distant from Glasgow University, and will consist of ten pavilions, one of which will be used as a theatre for clinical instruction. The hospital will contain 332 beds.



## NEW BOOKS.

In the bustle and struggle of life the poor publican, the man whose days are occupied in the fulfilment of duties neither very agreeable nor, as the world counts reputation, very reputable, and whose religious exercises are almost necessarily confined to the half-despairing blow upon the breast and the heart-felt petition of "God be merciful to me, a sinner!" has but little opportunity for the study of theological questions. There are, however, amongst us many persons, not all, it is to be hoped, Pharisees, of whom some are sufficiently educated, sufficiently thoughtful, and sufficiently at leisure, and others, by their position and their vocation, actually bound to review, from time to time, the various phases assumed by the Christian Church, and to compare the result with the primitive state of things which existed at and immediately after the time when utterance was given to the words, "Behold, thou art Peter, and on this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." The English Church is in many quarters believed to be now passing through such a crisis as that to which M. de Pressensé referred when he wrote, "Il n'est pas un seul parti religieux qui n'éprouve le besoin ou de se raffermir, ou de se transformer. Les Eglises nées du grand mouvement du seizième siècle sont toutes engagées dans une crise sérieuse." Whoever believes so and is anxious to receive suggestions as to what ought to be noted and done under the circumstances may be confidently recommended to take up *The Ecclesiastical Polity of the New Testament*, by the Rev. G. A. Jacob, D.D., late Head Master of Christ's Hospital (Strahan and Co.). The volume contains a series of undelivered lectures, which are distinguished by much learning and research, and by a bold and liberal but, at the same time, modest and reverential spirit.

How to set about writing a history of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland may be a question admitting of a great variety of opinion; but, undoubtedly, the way to make it most interesting to ordinary readers is to adopt the method of portraiture; to select certain prominent characters, paint them with the features attributed to them by truth and by legend, and to present them as representatives, when due modifications are made, of their age and nation. This method has been followed in *Historical Portraits of Irish Chieftains and Anglo-Norman Knights*, by the Rev. Charles B. Gibson, M.R.I.A. (Longmans); and the consequence is a volume which might have been rendered even more attractive by the employment of a more picturesque style. The mine of the "Four Masters" is, of course, copiously drawn upon; and more or less curious and amusing extracts are taken from the poems of Irish bards, of whom one, Aenghus O'Daly, paid with his life for the severity of his satirical effusion entitled "The Tribes of Ireland." There are in the volume fifty-six chapters, of which the first deals with the earliest attempts to conquer Ireland—with the Irish golden age, when it was said of a well-known young lady that, though "rich and rare were the gems she wore," and though "her beauty was far beyond her sparkling gems or snow-white wand," yet "on she went, and her maiden smile in safety lighted her round the green isle;" with Brian Boru, and with the Danes and Turgesius; and the last with Gerald, the "great" Earl of Kildare; with Lambert Symnel; with "silken Thomas;" and with the last Earl of Desmond.

The observation, which all who have ever had to undergo a course of the "Eton Latin Grammar" will remember to have been addressed by everybody to the gentleman "who had a son endowed with such a disposition," might be applied to themselves by the publishers of "Ancient Classics for English Readers." And whatever, being good, has been previously said about any former volume may be repeated about *Cicero*, by the Rev. W. Collins, M.A. (William Blackwood and Sons). It is really a charming little book, and everybody, whether classical or anti-classical, who cannot derive pleasure from its perusal should be trusted as little as the man that hath not music in his soul. Mr. Forsyth's "Life of Cicero" has very wisely been pressed into service; and the scholarship of Mr. Long has, with equal wisdom, been made subservient to a good cause. The editor has, nevertheless, made his own individuality conspicuous; and some of his remarks are particularly worthy of being read, marked, learnt, and digested. Nothing can be better than his introductory observations, especially when he draws attention to the "terribly modern" aspect presented by "the times of Cicero." What he says, too, about Cicero's religion is admirable: Cicero was certainly no more a sceptic, in the bad sense of the word, than St. Anselm was when he assumed the attitude of "faith in search of understanding."

There is, always a certain attraction about the lives of theatrical personages, especially of such as have arrived at eminence—struggles ending in brilliant success, reputations attacked by the weapons of scandal, the loud applause of enthusiastic admirers, and the malicious whispers of envious rivals or hopeless aspirants nearly always give a peculiar piquancy to the biographies of actors and actresses. And the Kembles, amongst whom Mrs. Siddons shone as the moon amongst the lesser constellations, were a family which, more perhaps than any other, offers astonishing examples of early adversity ending in abundant prosperity, opposition triumphantly overcome, scandal disarmed, enthusiasm excited to an almost ludicrous frenzy, and malignity reduced to powerlessness. It might have been supposed that Boaden, Campbell, and Leigh Hunt had written as much as it was desirable, if not as much as it was possible, to write about the Kembles; but there have, nevertheless, lately appeared two large volumes entitled *Lives of the Kembles*, by Percy Fitzgerald, M.A., F.S.A., (Tinsley), and one reads them with scarcely less interest than one would feel if the labours of Boaden and Campbell and Leigh Hunt had never been undertaken. The author, of course, borrows copiously from his three predecessors; and he seems to consider that the style of Boaden and of Campbell would have justified him in putting together something better suited to present literary tastes, even if he had not been able to strengthen his apology by adding that "great stores of new material have come to light." The illustrations, both those which are and those which are not caricatures, are a great acquisition, and considerably enhance the charms of the volumes. It was to be expected that whenever, which is often, the author gets a chance of castigating the modern stage and the players on it he should make free use of the occasion, and the expectation is completely fulfilled. Not the least curious piece of information concerning John Philip Kemble is to the effect that Talma "used to liken his face to that of Isalah;" as if we were to understand that the French actor had seen the prophet face to face. It will be taken for granted that the two volumes are chiefly occupied by what appertains to the lives of John Philip Kemble and Mrs. Siddons; but more or less brief glimpses are caught of numerous members belonging to the family of Kemble, from Roger, father of Sarah and John Philip, down to Mrs. Scott Siddons. Leigh Hunt's pleasant criticisms touching Kemble's pronunciation are reproduced at unnecessary length, but they are certainly amusing, and serve better than anything else to prove how extraordinary must have been

the powers of an actor who could extort admiration and hold an audience spell-bound in spite of his "ojus" eccentricities.

The lovers of shooting and trout-fishing will be sure to derive much satisfaction from *Moorland and Stream*, by W. Barry (Tinsley). The little volume contains some well-painted "pictures from an Irish moorland" and "pictures from the Wisp," some "notes on shooting," "an idyl of the Wimple," "a May idyl," a paper entitled "my fishing companions," and "notes on trout-fishing." Having been previously informed that "the Wisp" is "a stone mansion, with a small patch of garden in front," and that "the Wimple" is a river on the banks of which flirting and fishing appear to go on simultaneously, the reader will have been properly prepared for the enjoyment to be derived from three hundred pages or so of sprightly writing. It is not improbable that the author derived his highest gratification from the combination of pursuits supplied to him on the banks of the Wimple; but his descriptions and general narrative are more delightful to read when he confines himself to sport unconnected with love-making. He is very severe in what he says about trout-fishing; "the aspirant" must not "think to learn this art by graduating in a punt on the Thames." "No cockney," we are assured, "with his bait-bag can ever become a genuine trout or salmon fisher." The assertion may be truthful, but the reason given is far from conclusive: "his appetite," we are told, "has been spoiled by the taking of these coarse fish who (sic) haunt the locks and skulk about the nasty little towns between London and Oxford." Are all the fish coarse and all the little towns nasty between London and Oxford? The author's language is flat libel.

There is one point, at least, on which many persons will cordially agree with the author of *The Tabernacle and its Priests and Services, Described and Considered in Relation to Christ and the Church*, with diagrams, views, and woodcuts, by William Brown (Edinburgh: William Oliphant and Co.); and that is when he chooses bad as the proper epithet to apply to the habit which prevails amongst the pious of building their chapels, "either wholly or in part, with borrowed money." The system, as we must most of us have discovered by the medium of postal communications, is not confined to the erection of places where men may worship, but has been extended to that of comfortable and picturesque dwellings where the minister may take his well-earned rest after the fatigue of labouring in the vineyard. And the employers of the system seem to ingeniously avoid exposing themselves to the scorn incurred by the man who "began to build and was not able to finish," by getting their edifices finished on credit and all the more confidently imploring aid on the ground of an impending legal process. But to return to the tabernacle. The author, at cost of much time, trouble, and research, has, as it were, pulled to pieces and reconstructed, upon paper and with the aid of illustrative diagrams, the famous prototype of the true God's house; and, taking each portion as a sort of text, has concluded each description with a few edifying remarks. He has dealt in much the same way with the garments of the priests and the encampments of the tribes; and the manner in which he points a moral with the help of the priest's garments is more remarkable for plain speaking than for delicacy. Perhaps this portion of his dissertation was omitted when "the substance" of his chapters was "given in a series of lessons to a young women's bible class." It should be added that he differs from, and at some length objects to, the views of "Mr. Fergusson, the celebrated architect," whose article, touching the structure of the Tabernacle, in Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," is subjected to many strictures.

To write a tale, if only the task can be accomplished in a creditable manner, is, no doubt, the most popular and amusing way of making readers acquainted with the scenery, the manners, the customs, and the legislation of any given country. And, when there are aboriginal inhabitants intermingled with, and gradually ousted by, multitudinous and more powerful settlers, the chances of rendering a story dramatic and interesting are obviously increased, even as the opportunity of contrast increases. It was well, then, to give an account of personal experience after the fashion adopted in *Kooroon: a Tale of South Australia*, by Iota (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.). It is a quiet story, of which the chief incident, so far as tragedy is concerned, is a wrongful accusation of murder; and of which the chief purpose, as regards English treatment of coloured natives, is, apparently, to inculcate more confidence, more justice, and more humanity. It is sufficiently well written, and of unexceptionable tone; it gives the reader a question to resolve as to what class out of the three classes into which those who emigrate to Australia are divided may claim to include the author. One would be inclined to answer, the class which is uncommonly glad to get back (if only somebody would kindly die and make other people's living possible) to England. It is a little curious and even laughable to find the dear old Christmas hymn, beginning, "Hark! the herald angels sing," printed at full length as if it were a novelty.

A perfect mine of instructive and interesting information is to be found in *The Technical History of Commerce*, by John Yeats, LL.D., assisted by several scientific gentlemen (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin). It is the history of "skilled labour applied to production;" and its appearance is most opportune at a time when the cry is that education should be made to bear as directly as possible upon the occupations of the people. Prefixed to the volume is a "prologue," or "key to contents," consisting of some remarkable pages, borrowed, by permission and with avowal, from Sir Humphry Davy's "Consolations in Travel." The "arts known to primeval man," the "useful arts as known to the ancients," the "useful arts as known to the classic nations," the "arts relating to the supply and preparation of food," the "arts relating to architecture and domestic furniture," the "arts relating to wearing apparel," the "arts relating to mining and metals," the "arts relating to man's intellectual nature," and "machinery and machine construction," are all, in their prehistoric, mediæval, and modern phases, dealt with briefly, but sufficiently to form a foundation of knowledge and to awaken a desire for further investigation.

"Thoughtful girls" are to be congratulated upon having had a second series of papers prepared for them, under the title of *Heroines in Obscurity*, by Sarah Tytler (Strahan and Co.). "Trustworthiness" is exemplified in the story of "how Polly Culpepper kept her father's castle;" "single-heartedness" in the case of "Joan Walton's ways when Fortune turned her wheel;" "industry" in "Jenny's lesson;" "enterprise" in the history of "a pearl;" "order" in the triumph of "a helpmeet;" "strength of body and mind" in the portraiture of "the woman who trampled on dragons;" "endurance" in an instance of "standing in her lot on God's earth;" "living charity" in connection with a certain Tilly Bond; "bounty, dignity, and daintiness" in the person of Bennet Le Strange; "wisdom and courtesy" in the practice of Susie Prior; and "noble satisfaction" by a contrast. The work is but a poor specimen of what can be done by her who wrote "Citoyenne Jacqueline;" but "it will serve."

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Chappell and Co., of New Bond-street, have just published two very graceful songs: one (*The Boat of Life*) a setting of Thomas Moore's lines beginning, "Let's take this world as some wide scene;" the other (*My Father leads me*) to words, of a sacred character, by Hope Arlington. The music of both these pieces is by Mr. Charles Hill, and displays much feeling for vocal melody. In each case the rhythm is clear, the voice part is flowing, and the accompaniment sufficiently sustaining without being over-wrought. The last-named song is enhanced by a choral refrain.

Messrs. Chappell have recently published some of those graceful songs by M. Gounod which he has produced during his stay among us, induced by the recent distracted state of affairs at Paris. "The Fountain Mingles with the River," "It is not always May," "Good-night!" "There is Dew," "Bolero," "Woe's Me," will be recognised by many as titles of songs that have been rendered with great applause by eminent singers during the past concert season. They are now available in print for the many amateurs who will desire to renew an acquaintance with them. The same publishers have just issued some very pleasing pianoforte pieces by that popular composer M. Jacques Blumenthal. "La Brune," "La Blonde," "Une nuit sur le lac majeur," "L'Amour," "Chant du Cigne," "La Luna," "Prière des Matelots" are graceful specimens of the nocturno style; while "L'Etoile du Soir" (Troisième valse), "Le départ du vaisseau," "Mezzo Giorno," "Leur Dernier Valse," "Les Bohémiens," and "Fuggiamo nel Deserto" are in a somewhat more brilliant style. All are well calculated to please in drawing-room performance.

Messrs. Lamborn, Cock, and Co. have issued two songs by Miss Josephine Williams, a young lady who has earned distinction as a student of the Royal Academy of Music, of which institution she is now an associate. *My Dream* is a setting of lines from the *Dublin University Magazine*. A simple and melodious strain is accompanied with an appropriate pianoforte part—the former relieved by a transition from the pervading key (B flat) to the relative (G) minor—the latter by some arpeggio passages at the close. The second song, *The Wild Rosebud*, apparently a later production, shows progress. There is more character in both melody and accompaniment, the latter of which affords a bright contrast to the flowing vocal melody. The words of this song are a translation by Mr. Theodore Martin, from the German of Goethe.

From Messrs. Metzler and Co. we have a ballad, *The Opal Ring*, words by G. T. Metzler, the music by that productive and successful composer of songs Miss Virginia Gabriel. The name of this lady is now a guarantee for pleasing melody and a carefully-written accompaniment, both which merits are apparent in the piece now referred to. The sad sentiment of the verses is well expressed in the music, and the ballad may be made very effective by a singer of limited executive powers if possessed of taste and feeling. *The Crumpled Letter*—from the same publishers—is also a song of sentiment, the words (by Frederic Broughton) relating the sad story of a letter from a daughter found in the stiffened hand of the father slain on the field of battle. Mrs. Alfred Phillips has well reflected the mournful tone of the lines in her setting of them. Messrs. Metzler have just published a solo arrangement for the pianoforte, by Mr. H. W. Goodban, of Dr. Hiller's grand march composed for the opening of this year's International Exhibition. Of this spirited orchestral piece we spoke on the occasion of its first performance, at the ceremony for which it was expressly commissioned, and need now only record its effective transcription by Mr. Goodban. We have before noticed that cheap serial the *Musical Bijou*, published by Messrs. Metzler, in numbers, at 6d. each. Twenty-seven of these have now appeared, comprising music of the most opposite styles and schools, vocal and instrumental; pianoforte pieces by classical composers; arrangements of popular operas; and the Christy Minstrels' songs, comic and sentimental, being among the contents. The same firm has commenced the publication of a cheap quarterly work, entitled *The Practical Choir-Master*, edited by Dr. Spark, the well-known organist of the Leeds Townhall. The intention is to offer a series of new anthems and other pieces for church service, mostly within moderate means of execution. The first part contains a Te Deum, by Mr. H. Smart; an Introit and a Kyrie Eleison, by Sir J. Benedict; an anthem, by M. Darnault, of Paris; a similar piece, by the Rev. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley, Bart.; offertory sentences, by Professor Stewart, of Dublin; and a litany, by the editor. The variety and quality of the contents of the first number promise well for the success of the undertaking. The waltz from M. Gounod's opera "La Reine de Saba" has furnished M. F. Burgmüller with a subject for a brilliant pianoforte piece. This also comes from the establishment of Messrs. Metzler.

Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. have published some welcome transcriptions for piano solo of movements from the works of the classical composers. Mr. W. S. Rockstro has given us, in this shape, an arrangement of the bourrée from Bach's fourth sonata for violoncello, and Mr. G. F. West's adaptations of vocal pieces from oratorios and operas.

*The Reindeer Bells*, a setting of words by Mr. F. Enoch, is a recent contribution to ballad music by Mr. H. Smart, whose many charming productions of this class render his name distinguished in this respect as it also is in the more elaborate forms of composition. The song now referred to will do no discredit to his high reputation.

*The Organist's Quarterly Journal*, edited by Dr. Spark, of Leeds, and published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., fully maintains its character for the interest and variety of the original compositions which it brings forward. The current number—the eleventh of the second volume—contains a voluntary by M. Valentin, of Toulouse; preludes by Mr. W. Macfarren and Mr. E. Dyer; a prelude and fugue by the Rev. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley, Bart.; a fugato by Herr Tietz, and an andante by Mr. J. H. Clarke, presenting various degrees of merit and contrast.

*Aunt Judy's Song-Book for Children* (published by Messrs. Bell and Daldy) will be a welcome gift to juvenile songsters. *Aunt Judy's Magazine*, so ably conducted by Mrs. Gatty, has long been celebrated as a store of instruction and amusement for children; and the book now referred to will, doubtless, be well received in similar quarters. It contains twenty-four songs, cleverly set to music by Mr. Alfred Scott Gatty.

*Eyes, Serenade; The Scout, A Trooper's Ditty*. (Hopwood and Crew.) Both the above are compositions by Signor Campana, to words from the practised pen of Mr. H. B. Farnie. The composer has long been known and esteemed as a singing-master, and by many graceful vocal pieces in that light Italian style which is so acceptable to most singers and so readily appreciable by general hearers. Both songs are in six-eight time and the same key, hence some similarity in general effect. The melody in each is strongly marked and easy of performance and of comprehension. The name of Signor Campana has become more widely known to the public of late by last year's production, and the one repetition this year, of his grand opera, "Esmeralda."





SCENE ON THE BOULEVARD MONTMARTRE, PARIS: UNE FOLLE.

SEE PAGE 158.







## IN THE HIGHLANDS.

Although the Session is not quite over, the Season is, and London is emptying fast. Next week not a single soul will be found in it, except the two or three millions of nobodies, hewers of wood and drawers of water, to whom holiday—except a flying visit, at long intervals, to Gravesend or Southend—is an empty sound. Yet these brief and far-between outings leave some trails of glory on their lives. What is there in London worth living for, with the opera-houses closed and Rotten-row a desert? Our friends and acquaintances are all gone; let us be off too. But whither? Many places woo us—some with the charm of novelty; others because, having been there before, they abound with pleasant associations of renovated health and tender recollections. We dally awhile, as with a luxurious bill of fare. Which shall we choose? Our minds are quickly made up. The Highlands carry the day against all competitors. We sadly want bracing up, and we crave for the exhilarating air of the mountain top, for the freedom of the savage moorland; to walk miles on miles over the springy, crisp verdure, crushing delicious perfume at every step from the thyme and wild flowers; finding shelter in some belt of woodland from mid-day sun; or lying on our backs in the heather, watching the ever-shifting panorama of cloudland, or the mountain mist taking weirdest shapes—now blue-black with storm, now flashing in the sunshine with rainbow hues; out of earshot of the sportsman's gun, with no sound except the hum of bees, the whirr of wild birds' wings, the curlew's cry, or the far-off brawl of some mountain torrent rushing down its bed of stone. The mere thought of these things acts as a tonic on the languid frame, like a plunge into one of its deliciously cool tarns. The only question now is, how best to proceed thither? and that is quickly answered. This notice fixes us:—"Glasgow and the Highlands—Royal Route." Hey for Glasgow! and soon the mail-steamer Iona takes us, with a hundred others, the "Royal route" to the Western Highlands. Ballachulish, Auchnasheen,—the names are redolent of the sweet heather, with just a suspicion of whisky flavour. We steam merrily along. How different from the woe-begone, lack-lustre-eyed passengers of a Thames boat, on thoughts of business intent, racked by fears and tortured by trade jealousies! It is a far cry from London, and no sound from the great Babel can reach us. Newspapers are forbidden things; and what care we for political squabbles, for the ups and downs of the Stocks, or how indigo stands in the market? We are, in truth, a goodly company. Take a glance at us from amidships to the stern. Saw you ever so motley or blithe a crowd? Near the helmsman (the only person on board who seems to have a thought of work or care) is, as one may shrewdly guess by his talk, the owner or renter of a snug shooting-box deep in the Highlands, attended by his fair daughter. He is longing to be at the grouse, as canny Sandy gladdens his heart with good reports of the number and condition of the birds. Ponto and Fritz, too, veterans in his service, are as eager as their master for the coming sport. Our fellow-passengers are of all kinds—artists, who will return with jammed portfolios; salmon-fishers, who already, in fancy, whip some mountain stream with great success; youths, fresh from Cockneydom, who think to disguise themselves in Scottish garb, and contrive only to look very awkward; a Yankee, who has the candour to admit the beauty of the scene, but rather guesses that hundreds of places in America would beat it hollow; and here and there, scattered among the lively, loving family groups, may be found, it is to be feared, a cad or two; but never mind them, they must be unimprovable indeed if they do not drop some of their self-conceit amid the scenes they will presently visit, and mellow into something higher and nobler than they had ever conceived. Ah, we had nearly overlooked the pair of lovers so snugly ensconced at our left. Unregardful of others, they think themselves unobserved.

For what unto them is the world beside,  
With all its change of time and tide?  
Its living things, its earth and sky,  
Are nothing to their mind and eye,  
And heedless as the dead are they  
Of aught around, above, beneath;  
As if all else had passed away,  
They only for each other breathe.

This motley crowd, of various tastes and conditions, held together for a while by one common desire to leave bricks-and-mortar far behind them, will soon be dispersed, each unit going its own way, until, refreshed and gladdened by their face-to-face intercourse with Nature, in some of her loveliest and grandest haunts, they gather again on the Iona's deck, on their return, newly-braced, to the wearing duties of town life.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF GUN-COTTON  
AT STOWMARKET.

A terrible explosion, or series of explosions, took place yesterday week at a large gun-cotton factory at Stowmarket. It was believed that the precautions taken at the manufactory ensured immunity from explosion. Experiments have been recently conducted by Government officials which, it was said, showed that gun-cotton cartridges, made and stowed away as they were, could not accidentally explode. The accident has proved that this confidence was unfounded. Nothing has yet transpired to throw any light upon the cause of the explosion. The Messrs. Prentice, or rather the limited liability company in whose behalf they manage the works, were executing a large order for Government, and had as much as fifteen tons of gun-cotton stored up. The number of persons employed at the works was about 130, and most of these were upon the premises when the explosion occurred. A dense column of smoke rose several hundred yards into the air and spread out gradually into a fan-like shape; then there came a deafening roar, the explosion being felt in every corner of the town. None of the Messrs. Prentice was at the works at the time, the manager, Mr. Eustace Prentice, being on the Continent, while Mr. Manning Prentice is not in good health. Soon after the first explosion Mr. E. H. Prentice, one of the partners in some chemical works also conducted in the neighbourhood, and Mr. W. R. Prentice, second son of Mr. Manning Prentice, arrived, and, collecting as many other persons as possible, they set to work to save such of the remaining buildings as were still standing, but which had taken fire. These sheds contained a number of boxes of cartridges, and, though some warning voices were raised, Mr. Edward Prentice replied that there was no danger, and continued to draw some of the boxes of cartridges towards him; while his nephew, Mr. W. R. Prentice, assisted in pushing them further from the flames. The result was that one of the boxes caught fire, and a second explosion of great violence followed, which blew the two Messrs. Prentice to atoms, and completed the wreck of the premises. The number of killed and missing is reported to be twenty-four, and of wounded seventy-two.

Professor Abel, chemist to the War Department, has visited the scene of the catastrophe, and has made a report to the War Office.

The Birmingham Horse Show, which was opened on Tuesday, is described as one of the best held there for many years.

## THE FARM.

The splendid weather of the past week has had a magical effect throughout the country; harvest will be fully a week earlier than many expected, and one great peculiarity of the season is that hay and corn harvests have in places been going on together; indeed, the grass has grown very much with the summer heat, and the last loads have been gathered in excellent order. In the East Lothians the hay sales have all gone off well, though, on account of the heavy crops, at less prices than last season, the range being from 6d. to 7½d. per imperial stone. Reaping-machines, which were much used last season, are even more in demand now, and early and late they are in active operation. In Yorkshire the crops have much improved, and oats on the Wolds on being cut were found to be rather light. An authority, driving through the best parts of Wiltshire, remarked that many fields of wheat, which were bare several weeks ago, are now waving with fine ears of corn, and only in few places were symptoms of blight shown; the bulk of straw is variable, in some places being laid and twisted, whilst in others it is not thick enough to hide the red poppy and charlock. Rye showed a deficiency in the ear, and peas had become so luxuriant with the showery weather that the bottom haulm would soon rot if left uncut. Barley was heavy and much laid, the clover in some fields overtopping it; and harvesting was recommended to be commenced as early as possible. In the home counties much wheat has already been got in. Several samples were delivered in Mark-lane last Monday, weighing nearly 63 lb., and fetching 58s.; the quality was not, however, very excellent.

The accounts of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at the August monthly council, showed a balance of £9441, with £2000 on deposit. Payments were ordered to be made amounting to £9977, and the sum on deposit is to be transferred to the current account. The great expense of the steam trials of cultivators and traction-engines was partially the cause of the expenditure exceeding the receipts. At the November meeting Lord Vernon will draw attention to the financial results of the Oxford and Wolverhampton meetings, and move the appointment of a committee to consider the expenditure of the annual shows and the possibility of securing equal results at less cost. At the Cardiff meeting next year Sir W. Wynn will give a £100 cup for the best-managed farm in South Wales and Monmouthshire, under certain conditions.

The Northumberland county show, held on the beautiful grounds in the Abbey park, at Alnwick, was the largest and best meeting the society has yet had; and the result is due to the energy of Mr. Jacob Wilson, the secretary. Most of the short-horns that had appeared at the Royal and Yorkshire meetings were present, and Mr. Stratton (Wilts) was one of the successful exhibitors. Mr. Linton's white bull Lord Irwin again won the cup, and Mr. Outhwaite's Vivandière was placed before Mr. Horn's cow (first at York), and took Sir W. Trevelyan's cup for females. Two or three breeders in the county exhibited, and kept some of the prizes in the county, Mr. L. C. Chrisp's beautiful two-year-old heifer Primrose taking the first premium, and Mr. J. Wilson's came second. Sir M. W. Ridley and Sir W. C. Trevelyan also exhibited some good animals, that were distinguished. Thesheep were remarkably good, the Rev. R. Bosanquet taking nearly all the honours for Border Leicesters, except the first prize and cup given by him for rams, which fell to Mr. G. Hope. Mr. T. Elliot's won among the Cheviot sheep. The horses were greatly in excess of last year's show, a number of cups being, no doubt, attractive, Mr. Drew's mare taking the first prize and £15 cup for agricultural purposes. Six cups were offered for different classes of field horses, and these were taken by Major Staplyton, Mr. J. B. Booth, Mr. W. Smith, jun., Mr. R. Brunton, Mr. W. Armstrong, and Mr. A. H. Browne. Messrs. Duckering won most of the pig prizes. The dinner—with the Duke of Northumberland in the chair—was well attended. Upwards of 10,000 people visited the show, and the receipts were £60 in excess of last year.

The old Durham county show was numerically weaker this season than it was last; still, the cattle exhibited were good. Mr. Linton was first here with his shorthorn bull; Mr. T. H. Hutchinson won all the first prizes for Leicester sheep; and in pigs Mr. Duckering was first with large sows, and Mr. W. Lister with boars. The well-known horse Banner Bearer took the £15 prize and cup. The agricultural horses were excellent, Mr. Upton's symmetrical pair of blacks taking a premium. Mr. Pease's £10 cup for a pair of coaching colts fell to Mr. Robinson, of Leckby, and the High Sheriff's cup for the best ladies' hackney attracted a good lot, and went to Mr. D. Dale.

Sheep lettings and sales have been very numerous during the past fortnight, and in nearly every case the prices realised have been more than satisfactory. Mr. Mansell's Shropshire rams—several being prize-winners—made good prices, but the ewes did not sell so well. A two-shear ram, first prize at Wolverhampton, was bought for Mrs. Beach at 50s.; a second-prize sheep at Oxford was let at 40s. (C. Byrd), and Messrs. Masfen and Keeling hired the second-prize shearing at Wolverhampton for 71s.; forty-three averaged nearly £20. Mr. Coxon let his Royal-prize sheep Conductor to Mr. German for 101s.; and Mr. Hamilton, Ireland, gave 41s. for the first shearing, the average being £17 4s. The ewes ranged from 60s. to 135s. each. Mr. Horley's Fosse flock fetched 10s. each for thirty-six rams, the ewes averaging about 77s.; but the lambs, being thin, ranged from 50s. to 105s. each for tupps, and 60s. to 80s. for ewes. Some good prizes were obtained at the Shrewsbury auction: two of Mr. Crane's sheep fetched 41s. each; Mr. I. Evans's forty-one averaged 15s.—50s. being the top price for a shearing. Mr. G. Allen also let a two-shear of the Patentee blood for 50s., and one of Lord Chesham's realised 36s.

Hampshire Downes have also been in good demand. Some of Mr. Rawlence's sheep were let for as much as 60s., the average being £22; and eighty one lots of lambs made £10 6s. per head, the sale realising £16 0. Mr. C. Water's ram lambs ranged from 3s. to 16½s.; and one of Mr. Dibben's sheep was let to Mr. Budd for 70s. Mr. Treadwell's Oxfordshire downs reached an average of £14 6s. 9d. for fifty-eight head, the highest price being 33s. Mr. Wallis's averaged £13 11s. 6d., and Mr. J. Roberts's £16 19s., the highest average known for this breed. Mr. Treadwell gave 42s., the highest price, and Mr. Wallis 41s. for another. The Middle Aston Cotswolds averaged £11 17s. 6d., Mr. W. Lane giving 33s., the top price. Mr. T. Brown's Marham Cotswolds ranged from 4½s. to 34s., the shearlings averaging £10 14s.

Next Wednesday the sale of the late Mr. Barnes's herd of shorthorns will take place at Westland, in the county of Meath; and on Friday the herd belonging to Mr. J. G. Grove (Wood)—will be brought to the hammer by Mr. Thornton, at Castle Grove, Londonderry. Both herds have been carefully bred by men of judgment from the best of the Booth blood for the last thirty years, and are considered two of the best stocks of cattle in Ireland.

A baronetcy is to be conferred on Mr. Richard Wallace, in recognition of his splendid services during the siege of Paris.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Rear-Admiral Reginald Yorke, R.N. (retired), late of Cagebrook, near Hereford, was proved in the London Court on the 13th ult., and the personality sworn under a nominal sum by Harriet Yorke, his relict, one of the surviving executors—power being reserved to the testator's brother, Philip Yorke, Esq., of Eaton-place, Belgrave-square. Sir Edmund Head, Bart., the testator's brother-in-law (since deceased), was also appointed an executor and trustee. The gallant Admiral died on Dec. 17 last, having executed his will April 4, 1867, which is very brief. He bequeaths to his wife all his household furniture, with the carriage and all other effects, an immediate legacy of £100, and a life interest over the rest of his property, real and personal, which, after her decease, he leaves to her to dispose of by will amongst their children as she may think proper; she is also appointed their guardian during their minority.

The will of Colonel Sir William West Turner, C.B., K.C.S.I. (half pay), 97th Foot, Brigadier-General in her Majesty's Army, Sango District, Bengal, East Indies, was proved in London, on the 3rd inst., under £4000 personality in England, by his relict, Bertha Violet Lady Turner, the sole executrix, to whom he leaves a legacy of £500 absolutely and a life interest over his entire property of every description, which upon her decease is to be equally divided amongst their children. The will is dated June 21 last, and the gallant Colonel died at Naples, on the 9th ult., in his forty-ninth year.

The will of Daniel Sutton, Esq., of 25, Earl's-terrace, Kensington, was proved in the principal Registry on the 11th ult., and the personality sworn under £90,000. The will is dated April 17, 1856, to which are annexed eight codicils, the last bearing date March 19, 1870, and the testator died May 30 last, aged ninety-one. The will is bulky, containing 144 folios. The executors and trustees are Richard Valpy, Esq., the testator's son-in-law, to whom he leaves a legacy of £1000; and Edwin Bedford, Esq., solicitor, Haberdashers' Hall; and William Spencer Palmer, Esq., of Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood; to each of the two last-named executors he leaves a legacy of £300. (Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq., who is abroad, and Thomas Hawes and Thomas Bristowe Young, Esq., since dead, were also appointed executors in the will.) The testator's son, Edward Sutton, died leaving a widow, to whom the testator bequeaths an annuity of £500. He has left legacies to his steward and domestic servants. He devises and bequeaths his freehold estates and the residue of his personal estate to his daughter, Mrs. Emily Ann Valpy, and to her heirs and assigns.

The will of the late Rev. W. F. Hamilton, of Springfield, near Chelmsford, Essex, was proved in London under £30,000 personality.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 12:—

In London 2057 births and 1568 deaths were registered last week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 106, and the deaths so many as 56 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Zymotic diseases caused 564 deaths last week, including 96 from smallpox, 28 from measles, 30 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 41 from whooping-cough, 26 from different forms of fever (of which 6 were certified as typhus, 13 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever), and 299 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of this class 525 deaths were referred last week, against 415 and 404 in the two preceding weeks. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which in the three previous weeks had been 110, 201, and 225, further rose last week to 299, exceeding by 50 the average number of fatal cases returned in the corresponding week of the ten years 1861-70, after correction for increase of population. This increase, however, was scarcely so large as might have been expected from the excessive temperature which prevailed. These 299 deaths from diarrhoea last week included 234 infants under one year of age, 34 aged one year, and but 31 of children above one year and adults. To cholera and choleraic diarrhoea 15 deaths were referred last week, against 17 and 18 in the two previous weeks. Thirteen were of infants not exceeding one year, and two were of adult females, both certified as "choleraic diarrhoea."

During the week 4696 births and 3596 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The aggregate mortality last week in these towns was at the rate of 26 deaths annually in every 1000 persons living. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 25 per 1000; Portsmouth, 19; Norwich, 21; Bristol, 20; Wolverhampton, 9; Birmingham, 20; Leicester, 29; Nottingham, 26; Liverpool, 30; Manchester, 34; Salford, 31; Bradford, 21; Leeds, 29; Sheffield, 33; Hull, 17; Sunderland, 51; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 39. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 21 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 32 per 1000; and in Dublin, 16.

The Medical Department of the Privy Council has issued a series of precautions against the possible attack of cholera. It is pointed out that, if reasonable care be taken, there is scarcely any risk that the disease will spread to persons who nurse and otherwise closely attend upon the sick. But cholera has a certain peculiar infectiveness of its own, which, where local conditions assist, can operate with terrible force, and at considerable distances from the sick. The main object of endeavour should be to secure that "cholera contagium," when not disinfected, shall be unable to act extensively on the population. An immediate and searching examination of sources of water supply should be made in all cases where these are in any way open to the suspicion of impurity, and the water, both from private and public sources, should be examined.

A case of supposed Asiatic cholera in London, reported in the dailies on Tuesday, was simply an instance of the English or sporadic affection.

The International Opera-House scheme, which has been some time under consideration, is now settled. The site for the new theatre is situated in one of the best parts of Oxford-street, and the building itself will be large, elegant, and commodious. The architect is Mr. Walter Emden.

A revised code of regulations for the government of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has been issued. Admission will be determined by competition, unaccompanied by nomination, and the examination of candidates is made half-yearly by the Civil Service Commissioners. Young gentlemen wishing to compete for admission must apply to the Military Secretary not less than a month before Jan. 1 and July 1. The academy is to be annually inspected by a board of visitors, whose report will be made to the Secretary of State for War and presented to Parliament.



## ST. PAUL'S ISLAND.

The loss of the *Megara*, an iron screw steam-ship, on her way from the Cape to Australia, has been recorded. Complaint had been made, before she left England, that the ship was overcrowded, that she was unseaworthy; and it was stated that her crew had protested against going to sea in her. On behalf of the Admiralty those allegations were denied. But it is not necessary to enter into these matters, nor into the consideration of the letters and speeches which the loss of the *Megara* has occasioned. It will be sufficient, at present, to state that she was run ashore in a sinking state on St. Paul's Island, about half way between the Cape and Australia; that, happily, all the crew and passengers had been safely landed, and that a steamer had been chartered at Hong-Kong to take them to Sydney.

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for our Illustration of St. Paul's Island thus records a visit made to the island by him in one of her Majesty's vessels in October, 1865:—

The vessel was running under a westerly gale and approaching the vicinity of St. Paul's Island, our captain intending to visit it, if practicable, for hydrographical observations. The weather was so thick that we were beginning to fear we might run past without sighting it, when the high steep of the island were espied through the haze, and the vessel was then steered for the anchorage. Our sails were reefed, or in rounding to we should probably have lost a mast. As we entered the anchorage the squalls were terrific, coming round the rocks as through a funnel. Our first anchor had no sooner reached the ground and received the first snub of the cable when the fluke was torn off. Happily our second anchor brought us up.

St Paul's Island is one of the most extraordinary places in the world. The island is simply an extinct, or nearly extinct, volcano, about two miles and a half across, and the highest point about 800 ft., that part of the lip of the crater which forms about one third of the crater having, in some convulsion of former ages, evidently sunk into the sea and allowed the water to flow into the crater. The crater, which is almost as regular as a washing-basin, would form a splendid harbour for ships were it not rather too deep (over 20 fathoms) and the entrance too shallow (6 ft. or 8 ft.). Boats and small vessels can, of course, enter. Our ship was anchored on the part of the lip of the crater which had evidently sunk.

The inhabitants consisted of three French Malays, fishermen, their employers residing at Bourbon Island, whence they are communicated with every four or six months, when the fish they have caught and salted are exported. I never was in any place where fish is so plentiful.

On the edge of the crater-basin are two hot springs; one, apparently the hottest, is visible only when the tide is low, and the water dribbles out between the stones. I saw an egg boiled in this spring. The other is above high-water mark. The slopes of the crater are in most places accessible. The soil is rich, and English vegetables grow well; but there is not a tree of any sort on the island. Penguins frequent the island in great numbers. The fishermen informed us that the island was visited with a severe earthquake a few years before our visit.

The detached rock (shown in our Engravings) on the north side of the narrow channel or entrance to the crater is about 250 ft. in height, and is known as The Ninepin.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

Last Saturday the tenth annual inspection of the 29th (North) Middlesex, of which regiment Viscount Enfield, M.P., is the hon. Colonel, took place in Regent's Park. Colonel Lyons, Deputy Adjutant-General, was the inspecting officer. The regiment was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Peters, assisted by Major Brown and Captain and Adjutant Wallis, and mustered six strong companies, under the respective commands of Captains Butler, Birt, Reynolds, Spencer, Hood, and Wade; and there was also on the ground a company of recruits. The inclosure was admirably kept by the 36th Middlesex (Paddington), under command of Captain and Adjutant Clarke. After going through a variety of difficult movements for nearly an hour and a half, the regiment was formed up in close column. The inspecting officer, in addressing the 29th, said he had to congratulate Colonel Peters and his regiment upon one thing, and that was their exceedingly smart and soldier-like appearance in their new head-dress, the busby. All that was required was that they should know how to wear it, not too much at the back of the head. Altogether, he was well satisfied, and should report most favourably.

The 2nd Administrative Battalion of the Herts Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Earl Cowper, K.G., have completed a week's camp in Panshanger Park, his Lordship's seat. The canvas, seventy tents in all, was pitched on Saturday, the 5th inst., and on the following Monday the battalion marched into camp in detachments and took possession, when guards and sentries were at once posted and the men entered upon strict military duties. The tents were formed into six lines, and between 200 and 300 men were present. Countess Cowper and her friends visited the camp frequently during the week. On Friday week, the regiment was inspected by Colonel Daubeny, Assistant Adjutant-General for the Home District, in the presence of many thousands of spectators. On Saturday a great many volunteers returned home, and the camp was finally broken up on Monday last.

The annual prize meeting of the 24th (Rochdale) Lancashire was concluded on Saturday, on their range, at Beal, near Rochdale.

Notice is given in the *Gazette* that the State apartments of Windsor Castle will be closed on and after Monday next.

Mr. C. Buxton, M.P. for East Surrey, died suddenly, at Lochearnhead Hotel, Perthshire, on Thursday week.

The herring fishery on the eastern coast of Ireland since the beginning of August has been the most abundant experienced for the last twenty years.

The Duke of Devonshire opened the new grounds and pavilion of Buxton on Thursday week. A procession, consisting of directors, shareholders, and visitors met his Grace at the entrance of the gardens at three o'clock. When passing round the grounds to the pavilion, an address was presented to the Duke, who declared the grounds to be opened. The town was crowded with visitors. The new gardens consist of twelve acres, and the cost of the improvement is £12,000.

A thunderstorm raged with considerable violence on Sunday evening through the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, and Warwick. It appeared to come from the Bristol Channel and pass up the Vale of the Severn, by way of Gloucester, Cheltenham, Tewkesbury, Malvern, and Birmingham. At Worcester only the outskirts of the storm were felt. Reports from outlying districts of Dorset and Somerset show that considerable injury to property was done by the storm which prevailed in the west on Sunday evening. At Ilchester two persons were struck dead by the lightning; on the Blackdown hills several trees were uprooted; at Rimplon two cows were killed and several trees were dislodged.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

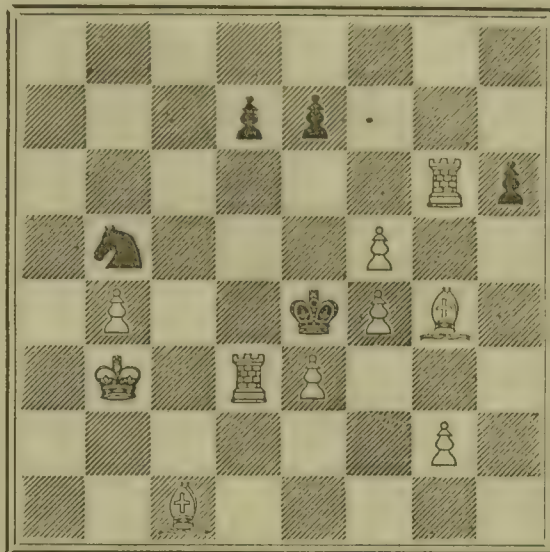
A. DENDRINO; H. C. of Henfield; I. PHENIX, FARRICE, I. A. W. HUNTER, JOSEPH SOWDEN.—Received with thanks.  
E. W. Hall.—We cannot answer questions by post. The new edition of Von der Laza's Chess "Handbuch" is not yet published.  
R. S. Sydney, New South Wales.—Your copious budget has come safe to hand, and shall have prompt attention.  
H. T. C. Henfield.—It shall be examined.  
H. W. Guepsey.—It is not up to publication mark.  
B. W. P.—The report reached us too late for insertion in last week.  
G. B.—With much pleasure, if you will send us the whole of the analyses.  
T. B. Worthin.—The defence to the Musio Gambit, by playing 6. Q to K 2nd, instead of 6. Q to K 3rd, is as old as the time of Salvo, in whose treatise it is first found. Von der Laza considers that it ought to lead to a drawn game. Looking at your continuation of the opening, it strikes us that White's best eighth move is not, as you propose, 8. Q takes P, but 8. Q B takes P. See "The Chess-players' Handbook," page 280.  
T. KINGS.—The first portion of your communication, containing, as we suppose, Game No. 1, has somehow gone astray. All that has come to hand is "Game No. 2," played between Koch and Konig. Perhaps you can supply another copy of the first game?  
A. CLEARK.—The yearly subscription to the City of London Chess Club is almost nominal, being, if we are correctly informed, not more than 5s. But we are not acquainted with any chess club which adopts the sweet financial simplicity of the Zingari Cricket Club, whose sixth rule provides "That the entrance be nothing, and the annual subscription do not exceed the entrance." Whenever such a one is started you shall hear of it.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1431 have been received from Juniper—A. P. C. Kip—L. S. D.—Francis—M. P.—Tip—B. B. G. Derby—J. Sowden, K.A.—W. M. Curtis—Kuma Pahan—Lyons—W. Nash, Luton—Box and Cox—Philip—H. Wyndham—Woolley—F. D.—Henry—Joe—Florence—Dombey—Trial—B. A.—Of Oxford—Fabrice—G. B.—G. O. Heywood—Fandango—Emile Frau, of Lyons—H. Harmer—L. W. Canterbury—S. P. G. B. of Bruges—Lodovic—L. Sargent—Percy—R. D. T.—M. E. K.—Manfred and Man Friday—Don Willy—Miles—Q. E. D.—T. C. D.—Mankin—Sau—Li Calai—Comte d'Orfene—Hermes—P. B. O.—Dr. Syntax—Victrix—Minor—Tom Tiddler—B. C. A.—Geraldine—Oliver—H. T. B.—S. W.—Kepo—Ebony—Jack Straw—Georgy—Magnus—Vernon—H. K. W.—R. D. S.—Brighton—Malvern Hills—Sawney—T. G. O.—Roland—E. F. R.—Mrs. Brown—Erin—Old Tom—W. P. W.—Hector—Van Duck—Sigismund—E. B. K.—Kington—Banahoe—Violet—R. G.—Telegraph—J. N.—W. B.—Stupid—X. Y. Z.—1871—Molke—Eureka—Derevon.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Kt to K 3rd Any move 2. Q or R gives mate.

## PROBLEM NO. 1434.

By Mr. JOHN SCOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CHESS MEETING AT MALVERN.

The chess convention at Malvern last week appears to have been a genuine success. That the competitors and visitors were not more numerous may be attributed to the injudicious and unauthorised programme put forth some weeks ago. In spite of this contingency there was a very fair attendance and some very fair chessplaying. The first step taken after the election of an executive committee was to modify the objectionable features of the programme. Resolutions for this purpose were carried almost nem. con., both in the committee and at a general meeting. Though too late to have much effect on the present gathering, there can be no doubt these resolutions will have a powerful influence on future meetings of the same description, and they appeared to give general satisfaction. Through the courtesy of Dr. Grindrod the journey was held in the Winter Promenade, all the beautiful grounds and edifices of which were thrown open to the meeting. Among the combats and lookers-on known in chess circles who were present we note the Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton, the Revs. J. Coker, W. L. Newham, J. Paul, C. E. Ranken, A. C. Rowley, A. B. Skipworth, and W. Wayte; Colonel Betts; Messrs. T. Avery, Ball, Burt, Bury, Boorne, Burt, Dr. Coates, H. Chancey, J. Currie, Rev. F. Davenport, J. H. Emspon, Dr. Freeman, Misses Fisher, G. Griffith, W. Osgery, G. Sylvester, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Thompson, John Cochrane (the Cochrane), Fedden, Fisher, Kempson, Halford, Haselden, Saunders, Smith, Stoute, Tennyson, Thomson, Thorold, De Vere, and Wisker.

The chief play was confined to three tournaments—a first-class, second-class, and handicap tourney. The competitors in the first, which was for a challenge cup and £10, were the Revs. J. Coker, G. H. Newham, C. E. Ranken, A. C. Rowley, A. B. Skipworth, and W. Wayte, and Messrs. Burt, Fedden, Fisher, and Halford, each of whom played one game with every other combatant in the tourney. The first prize fell to Mr. Skipworth, who scored 7 games; the next to Mr. Wayte, who won 6 games; the third to Mr. Fisher, who, in spite of his onerous labours as secretary, won 5½ games.

In the second class there were eight competitors—Messrs. A. Ball, W. Berry, C. Boorne, G. F. Kempson, G. Griffith, H. Haselden, S. G. Kempson, and R. T. Stoute. In this tourney Mr. Boorne carried off the chief prize, Mr. Griffith the next, and Mr. Berry the third.

For the handicap tournament there were also eight entries—Messrs. Curzon, Fisher, Kempson, Newham, Thorold, and Wisker, Miss Fisher, and Mrs. Kempson. The first prize in the handicap was gained by Mr. Wisker; the second by Mr. Curzon.

On Saturday, the 12th, the proceedings of this agreeable assembly were brought to a close with a public luncheon, presided over by Lord Lyttelton, followed by some interesting consultation and blindfold play.

## MATCH BY TELEGRAPH BETWEEN SYDNEY (NEW SOUTH WALES) AND ADELAIDE (SOUTH AUSTRALIA).

In our Number for Feb. 18 we gave some account of a match between Melbourne and Sydney, played by telegraph, in which the Sydney players suffered a reverse, losing three games and winning but one game. On the present occasion they have the honour and pleasure of being victors, and by a larger majority of games than the Melbourne players scored against them. As in the previous contest, the team on each side consisted of seven players, each pair of players having to play a single game. The Sydney champions were the Rev. J. Pendrill, and Messrs. F. J. Gibbs, C. Y. Heydon, J. M. Rae, Mark Russell, T. J. Ryan, and R. Smith, with Messrs. J. Buckland and W. Crane, junior, as emergency men. On the other side the combatants were Messrs. A. H. Beyer, W. J. Fullarton, R. B. Hall, J. Mann, W. D. Scott, R. M. Steele, junior, and S. Tyrrell. The South Australians were represented in Sydney by P. B. Walker, Esq., hon. sec. of the Darlinghurst Chess Club, and Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs; and the South Wales players were represented in Adelaide by C. Todd, Esq., president of the Adelaide Chess Club and Postmaster-General for the colony of South Australia.

It was agreed that the match should begin on May 21, the Queen's birthday, and the players assembled shortly after ten a.m., when the pairing by lot took place as follows:—

Board.	Sydney.	Adelaide.	Board.	Sydney.	Adelaide.
1.	Gibbs v. Steele.		5.	Russell v. Scott.	
2.	Pendrill v. Mann.		6.	M. Rae v. Beyer.	
3.	Smith v. Fullarton.		7.	Myan v. Tyrrell.	
4.	Heydon v. Hale.				

Play began about noon on the day of meeting; but, owing to the unsettled state of the weather throughout the colony, the match was greatly delayed at starting. From the same cause, the play was adjourned more than once, and was even suspended altogether for some days.

The final result of the contest was that the Sydney players at boards 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7 beat their Adelaide antagonists; that at board 6 the Adelaide champion won; and at board 3 the game was drawn—the Sydney men thus scoring five games. Adelaide won one game, and one game was drawn. Some circumstances connected with this chess tourney are noteworthy. The distance by wire between Sydney and Adelaide is 1500 miles, and, as every move had to be repeated, the record of each move travelled 3000 miles. In several instances replies were received from Adelaide in three minutes after transmission from Sydney, and in some they were received even more rapidly than this. The longest game consisted of seventy-four moves on each side, and the distance over which it travelled was 220,000 miles.

We have been favoured with the whole of the games contested, and hope to be able to present some of the best of them immediately.

## PRESENTATION OF COLOURS

## TO THE 93RD HIGHLANDERS.

On the 4th inst., as stated in this paper last week, the Duchess of Sutherland presented new colours to the 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders, in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon the regiment, forming six companies, and showing a strength of about 320, left the castle, and marched, under the command of Colonel Burroughs, with colours flying and band playing, down into that portion of the Queen's Park behind Holyrood Palace usually devoted to the military exercise of the garrison. At noon, when Major-General Sir John Douglas, K.C.B., rode onto the ground, accompanied by Assistants Adjutant-General Colonel Peacocke and Lord Rosehill (Scots Fusilier Guards), his aide-de-camp, the regiment was drawn up in double line, with its front facing Arthur's Seat, and having the band on its right flank, and the old colours, in charge of a sergeant's guard, on the left front. In the rear was a large contingent of the detachment from the 1st A. B. Sutherland Rifle Volunteers, which had come from the north for the purpose of escorting the old war-worn colours of the Sutherland Line regiment to their intended "Chelsea Hospital" in the hall of Dunrobin Castle. The ground was kept by troops of the Scots Greys and men from the dépôts of the 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders, and the 78th (Ross-shire) Buffs, attached at present to the 93rd.

Soon after noon the Duchess of Sutherland drove on to the reserved ground in a carriage-and-four, accompanied by the Duke and their eldest son, the Marquis of Stafford. The distinguished party received a very cordial reception from the large assemblage of spectators. Sir John Douglas, his staff, and Colonel Burroughs escorted the carriage while the Duke and Duchess paraded the regiment, which opened its ranks for the purpose; and the party, having returned to the original station and alighted, the ceremony of trooping the old colours commenced. Following the band, and with the two senior Captains (Captains Macpherson and Alexander) at its head, the right company, consisting exclusively of medalled men of splendid physique, marched across the front in slow time to the spot where the sergeant's guard stood with the old colours. These were taken over by the two Captains with all the time-honoured saluting ceremonies, and then the old pieces of silk, rent and ragged with bullet holes and soiled and faded by the suns and storms of the tropics, were borne round the regiment at a solemn slow march, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne." The old colours having been ceremoniously handed over to their volunteer escort, the flank companies inwards wheeled, the regiment thus forming three sides of a square. In the centre of the fourth side had been placed the new colours, cased and supported on a pyramid of drums; and the Duchess of Sutherland, moving forward, took up her position behind this structure, having on each side the officiating chaplains, the Rev. Messrs. Miller and Drennan, her husband and son behind her, and the privileged spectators extending right and left. Short and appropriate prayers having been read by the chaplains—Mr. Miller's prayer concluding with the invocation of a blessing on the new colours—the two senior Ensigns, Messrs. Hannay and Cunliffe, advanced, and, dropping on one knee, received from the Duchess the colours, which had previously been uncased by the two senior officers of the regiment next to the Colonel. The Ensigns then rose and bore the colours aloft, in front of the Duchess, who presented their new colours to the 93rd, in the following terms:—"Colonel Burroughs, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Sutherland Highlanders,—I feel it a great honour and pleasure to be here today to present you with new colours. They will accompany the regiment in the same glorious path of honour and duty as those you have carried and looked up to for so many years. They have been your rallying point in every quarter of the globe—at the Cape of Good Hope in 1805; at New Orleans in 1814; in the Crimea at 1854; and in India during the mutiny in 1857. You have ever borne yourselves nobly as part of the glorious Highland Brigade, of which every Highlander must be proud. I am the more glad to have been asked to undertake this duty because I can now do so in spite of old stripes, long since healed. I now belong to Sutherland, and love it and its people; but I do not forget my own brave ancestors, who were ranged on the opposite side to Sutherland in council and in fight. We are now united by the common tie of devotion and loyalty to the same Sovereign; and I, the descendant of the rival clan, pray from my heart for a blessing on the colours of this Sutherland regiment."

Colonel Burroughs replied briefly and with deep feeling. The regiment then returned to the line formation, and welcomed their new colours with a formal salute; and the General having taken up his position at the saluting-point, with the Duke, Duchess, and Marquis in their carriage on his right, the regiment marched past by companies in quick time to the tune of the "Highland Laddie." The march past concluded the ceremony in the Queen's Park.

The citizens of Ripon on Monday gave a public reception to the Marquis of Ripon, it being his first visit to the city since the attainment of his new dignity. His Lordship was accompanied by the Marchioness.

Aug. 12 was duly observed at Derry on Saturday last, when the Apprentice Boys, headed by Mr. Johnstone, M.P., attempted to form a procession, but dispersed upon the reading of the Riot Act. In the evening some street fights took place between the rival partisans, but there was no general disturbance.

From April 1 to Aug. 12 the Exchequer receipts amounted to £23,081,548, an increase of rather over half a million upon the return in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has been £28,234,944. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £602,330, and in the Bank of Ireland, £1,016,948.

A tornado is reported from an outlying district in Dorsetshire. Near Holnest Park, the property of Mr. Erle-Drax, M.P., a hundred trees in an orchard were completely blown down, as were also forty trees in another orchard. Large trees were uprooted and removed to considerable distances. Several thatched cottages were also rendered roofless.

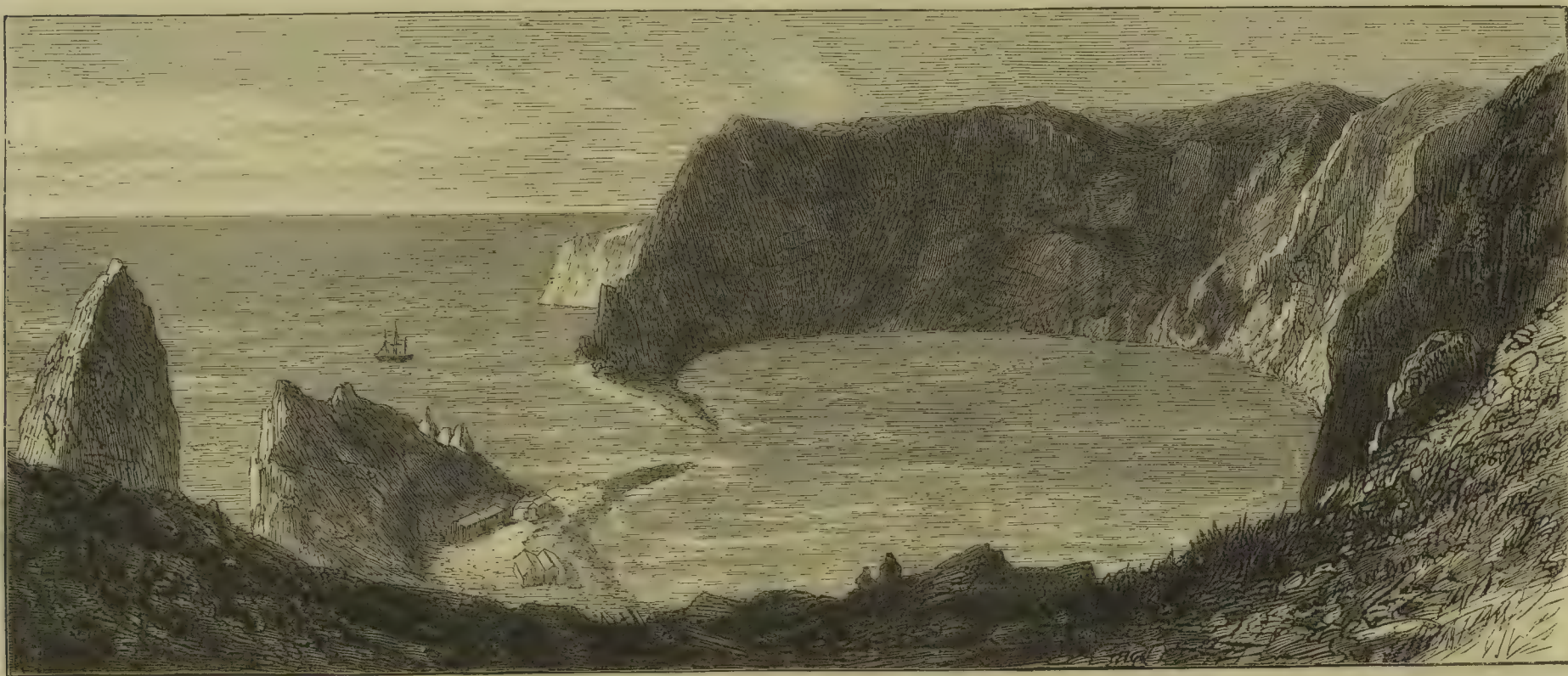
The annual meeting of subscribers to the school-frigate Conway was held in Liverpool last week. The report stated that the average number of pupils on board the vessel during the year was 113, of whom fifty-five have left to join the merchant service. The total number of boys received into the institution since its first establishment is 834, of whom 600 entered the merchant service and thirty-five the Royal Navy.

The twenty-eighth annual country meeting of the British Archaeological Association will be held at Weymouth, next week. The congress will occupy the whole of the week; on the opening day, after the inaugural address has been delivered, the local objects will be examined; and the annual dinner will be held the same evening. There will be daily excursions on each of the remaining days of the week to places of interest; and there will be sectional meetings every evening for the reading of papers.





LOSS OF THE MEGÆRA: THE ISLAND OF ST. PAUL, FROM THE SEA.

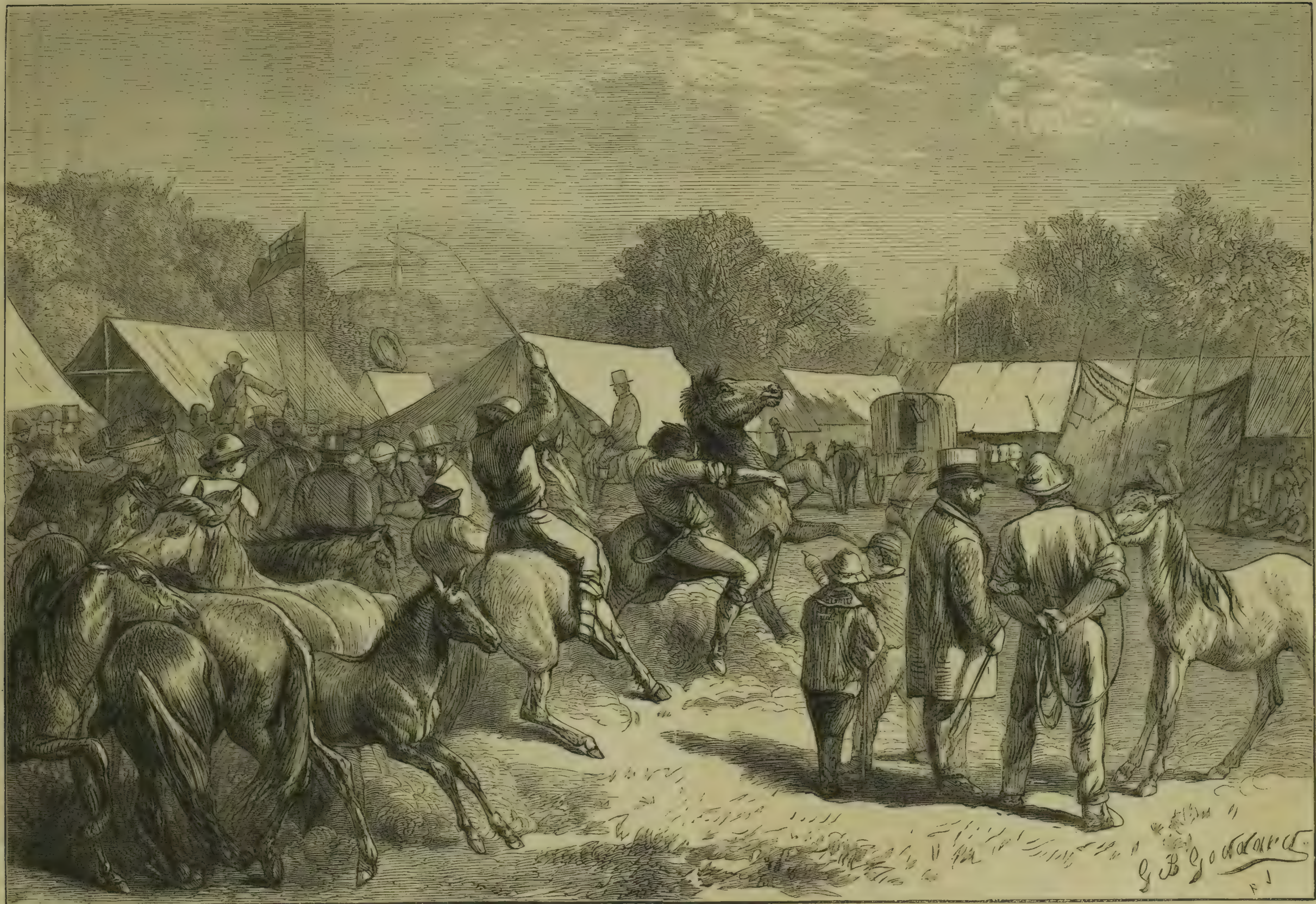


THE ISLAND OF ST. PAUL: THE CRATER.



PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 93RD (SUTHERLAND) HIGHLANDERS IN THE QUEEN'S PARK, EDINBURGH.





PONY FAIR IN THE NEW FOREST.



## PONY FAIR IN THE NEW FOREST.

The idea of a military campaign in the New Forest this year was soon abandoned by Government; and, with regard to this locality at least, it is in vain each Aldershot war-steed (to follow the quoting habit of *Punch's* witty Parliamentary chronicler)—

Pricks up his ears, and, trembling with delight,  
Shifts place, and paws, and hopes the promised fight.

A lively equestrian encampment has taken place, however, as our Artist well represents in his illustration of Lyndhurst Fair. As fiery as dragoon chargers were the skittish New Forest ponies as they were driven to this fair, which took place on the Goose-green of Lyndhurst, on the 9th inst. They are as rough and unmanageable as the veriest Rarey could desire when they arrive, in droves of twenty or thirty, with forest flies hanging on their flanks like swarms of bees. The rugged foresters to whom these seemingly untamable ponies belong accompany them to Lyndhurst Fair, and subdue the fierce little creatures with a quickness and facility almost equalling the champion horse-tamer himself. Shouting, flag-waving, and skilful horsemanship suffice to quiet the wildest pony in half an hour. These racy little steeds from the New Forest run to about 12 or 13, and sometimes to 14 hands high, and are sold for from £5 to £15 apiece. The fair is a most bustling and lively scene, and is well worthy of being painted for the walls of the Royal Academy, as we understand it is, by the talented hand which has furnished our illustration.

## THEATRES.

The experiment made by Mr. Hastings in favour of Sir Charles Young's dramas has entered its second phase. The Charing-cross theatre has been engaged for a term for the production of the two plays, "Shadows" and "Charms," and such other unacted dramas as the conductor may think deserving of trial, which already amount to a considerable number. The result cannot but be beneficial. By increasing the number of available dramatists managers of theatres will gain a facility of selection and a wider field for its exercise. It is only a few seasons ago that a management, which had done good service, collapsed, because out of the few dramatists then encouraged in the market he confined himself to one, who was not ready with his piece by the stipulated time. If, instead of two or three authors, there had been some dozen of acknowledged ability, the poor unfortunate manager need not have been driven into a corner, and might have averted his insolvency. Managers for a long time have declined to read the manuscripts sent in to them, thus avoiding temporary trouble, and perhaps distrusting their own judgment, preferring on both accounts to bargain with accepted authors, on the strength of their names, for as yet unwritten productions. The list of such accepted authors needs enlargement, that there may always be more than one at liberty to undertake a new order. Mr. Hastings has shown his judgment in what he has already accepted. Three new successful pieces owe their initiation to the stage to him—"Two Roses," "Shadows," and "Charms;" and Mr. Albery and Sir Charles Young are added to the list of dramatic authors who may be depended on at a pinch. We trust, therefore, that Mr. Hastings may be justified by the public favour to proceed in the path which he has so triumphantly opened, and that managers in general may see their interest in the movement, as well as that of a larger class of authors. Under any system, it will be impossible to produce all the good plays that may and will be written, or even those which have been secretly in existence for a long period. Among the latter are works of indisputable excellence, well known in dramatic circles, the authors of which, though men of great genius, have led hopeless lives. A theatre devoted to novelties, however small, is accordingly a desirable boon that may lead to a remedy for an evil which must necessarily increase day by day, if not stayed in its fatal course. On Monday the drama, or rather tragedy, of "Shadows" was reproduced, and well acted, Mrs. Vezin retaining the rôle of the Lady Inez and Beatrice, and performing them with all her accustomed vigour. The parts of Stephen and Martin Iredell were again undertaken by Mr. Coghlan, who merits our warmest commendation. Mr. William Rignold sustained with great force the characters of Roland Flemmyng and Colonel Marwood, and the important part of Rochfort was rendered by Mr. Alfred Nelson with marked ability. The tragedy was preceded by a new farce written by Mr. J. Strachan, entitled "Our War Correspondent," and succeeded by another, contributed by Mr. Charles Marsham Rae, entitled "My Villa in Italy." The latter had the advantage of Mr. A. Wood's acting in the character of Mr. Christopher Columbus Box, and is in itself a pleasant trifle.

Mr. J. A. Cave is going to sell the Victoria Theatre, of which he is the present lessee, to a limited company. Mr. Cave intends erecting a new theatre in the Edgware-road (which will be constructed to hold about 1000 people, with entirely new arrangements for the public comfort), the attractions of which will depend mainly upon the performance of petite comedy, vaudeville, operetta, &c. The architect of this new building also is Mr. Walter Emden.

It is settled that the Edinburgh memorial to the late Prince Consort is to be placed in Charlotte-square. The consent of all the proprietors of the square has been obtained, and the Queen is understood to have signified cordial approval of the proposed arrangement.

Mr. E. J. Lowe writes from Highfield House Observatory to say that from the 6th of this month the temperature in shade has exceeded 80 deg. each day—being 89 deg. on the 11th, 89.4 deg. on the 12th, 90.9 deg. on the 13th, and 81 deg. on the 14th and 15th—the maximum temperature in sunshine reaching 119.8 deg. On the 13th there was loud thunder from three p.m. to five p.m., and much lightning all the evening, more especially in the south. He was on Ben Lawes on the 11th inst., and there saw Loch Tay elevated in the air, at two p.m., about 1000 ft. by mirage.

The Act to provide further protection against dogs has been printed. Stray dogs may be detained and sold or destroyed. Dangerous dogs may be destroyed. The local authorities may, if a mad dog, or dog suspected of being mad, is found within their jurisdiction, make, and when made, vary or revoke, an order placing such restrictions as they think expedient on all dogs not being under the control of any person during such period as may be prescribed in such order, throughout the whole of their jurisdiction or such part as may be prescribed in such order. Penalties are to be imposed, and the provisions contained in the Act as to the detention and sale or destruction of dogs found straying on the highway shall apply to dogs found at large in contravention of an order made. The statute is to be cited as "The Dog Act, 1871."

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The Ballot Bill, in the House of Lords, was fought by the Government with great courage under very adverse circumstances. With scarcely an exception, the Opposition maintained silence, and left the measure and the men to be shot at by their nominal friends from behind and on their flank. It was amusing to see Lord Lyveden, shaking off that load of years which seems to have come upon him earlier than might have been expected, girding himself up so as to recall the voice and manner with which, as Mr. Vernon Smith, at the time of the Indian mutiny, he enunciated the imminence of a remarkable military operation, that of surrounding the city of Delhi with 2000 men. He was, so to speak, the resurrection of an old Whig, whose Liberalism had never advanced so far as the ballot, and a curious specimen of that now fossilised politician. But the Duke of Somerset, though a Whig, is not yet in any sense an old one; and he retains his faculty of tongue cutting and stabbing in great perfection. It is his humour alternately to patronise and to rate the present Government, and this time he mixed severe criticism with a jocoseness which was even more rasping than the censure proper, and he may be said almost by himself to have jeered the bill out. The half-wailing manner in which Lord Granville and the Lord Chancellor argued their case was a sort of illustration of the anomaly which consists in a Government with a large majority in the Commons being blocked and thwarted by a large adverse majority in the Lords; and they say that some people intend to discuss this anomaly on platforms during the recess.

The superhuman efforts which have been made by the tail of the Commons to wind up were especially exemplified in the instance of a thirteen hours' continuous sitting, up to four o'clock in the morning, in order to get the Estimates finished. About eighty legislators have held on manfully all this week; and at an early hour after the four o'clock sitting most of them came in smiling and cheerful to begin again, and go on until nearly three next morning. Within the period named there have been remarkable rhetorical feats performed, and episodes of such a nature that anyone who had witnessed the state of things in early spring, left town, returned in this month of August, and suddenly entered the House, would have thought that time had stood still, for the spirit of the moment was still that which might have prevailed in March. Referring to some of the episodes, it may be said that the leader of the Opposition did not, to use a racing phrase, make a good finish. To say the truth, Mr. Disraeli in one case contrived to place himself in a half-ludicrous position, and had to endure a smiling put-down from Mr. Cardwell. He certainly looked mortified when, vindicating, as he would, perhaps, say, a tradition of Parliament, he moved for a Select Committee to search the Lords' journals in order to discover what had become of the Army Bill, evidence of which was absolutely on the Commons' paper of the day before him. There was not exactly laughter, but a something like a titter, when he did this with a solemnity akin to that with which he spoke his funeral oration on the Duke of Wellington. Then Mr. Disraeli's speech in the debate on the exercise by the Government of the Royal prerogative, which was so suggestive and so remarkable in its rhetorical developments, was slow and pointless; and he spoke in so half-hearted and listless a manner as to suggest the idea that in his inner consciousness he did not condemn, but rather admired, the bold coup of the Government, which was just one of the things he would like to have done in a similar juncture—if he dared. This was his last utterance for the Session, and from that evening his place knew him no more.

It has already been more than hinted that the discussion on the Royal Warrant was very notable. Its tone was fitly taken from the speech of Mr. McCullagh-Torrens, who introduced the subject. Seldom of late has such a Parliamentary utterance been heard in the babbling, inconsequent, verbose, garrulous, do-next-to-nothing assembly which is now existent as the House of Commons. In a parenthetic exclamation, Mr. Torrens spoke of there "having been a spirit in Parliament" at a time to which he was alluding; and it may be said of his speech that it had within it much of the spirit in question. It was not only a masterpiece of rhetoric, but, apart from its argument and illustration, there were a depth of feeling, an earnestness, and a sort of undercurrent of something akin to pathos at times, which rendered it most effective. Even the very weakness of his voice was made to contribute to the effect; for his low and measured accents, in the deep silence of the House, were quite audible, and the intensity of his emphasis needed no factitious loudness of tone for its completeness. One of the results of such a speech was that it lifted the discussion out of the regions of minor men and caused it to be in a certain sense level, and the level high. There is no doubt that it was one of those addresses which make those who have to reply to it pause, and it was with obvious reluctance that the Solicitor-General came forward to follow Mr. Torrens. He himself gave good reasons for his hesitancy; for, not to speak it profanely, nothing more feeble and inapt than his speech could well be, and all the charms of an exquisite voice and suave manner were bootless to give it what may be called "go." There was something, we had almost said, satyr-like in the grim smile and cynical manner with which Mr. Vernon Harcourt set in to show up (there is no other word) the wandering law officer of the Crown; and in the pretty quarrel which ensued he certainly had the best of it, whether as regarded the subject matter or the temper in which it was conducted. Without question the subdued, almost pathetic, tone and manner which he assumed, when the Solicitor-General intimated plainly that the quarrel was personal, was admirable for its half sarcasm; and the way in which he deplored the cessation of the interchange between them of the usual fraternal address "my honourable and learned friend" was inimitable, the trembling deprecatory tone of the voice being curiously neutralised by the mischievous laugh of the eye.

In his second and set speech Mr. Harcourt was helped, whether involuntarily or not, towards a smart point by the Attorney-General, who with a peculiar turn of voice, in the outset of his address declined to adopt the argument of the Solicitor-General, and produced one of his own, which was distinct, if not different, and so enabled Mr. Harcourt mockingly to inquire with which of its law officers the Government "declared to win." This discussion enabled Mr. Fawcett to give a taste of his quality, and for once the quality was good. No doubt he did not quite free himself from the faults of elocution which are peculiar to him; but he infused so much earnestness and energy into his manner that those very defects contributed to the effect which he produced; and what he said seemed warm, if not fiery, contrasting much with his usual style of speaking, which somebody has characterised as cold cursing. Then Mr. Gladstone went out of his ordinary way and made a speech which was dextrous, adroit, unverbose, and by no means long; so that, on the whole, as has been said, this particular subject elicited several of the best deliverances of the present Session.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Earl Granville made an important announcement yesterday week, shortly before the sitting closed. The Foreign Secretary stated that he had received a letter from the Lord Chief Justice of England to the effect that that most learned Judge had consented to act as arbitrator in the case of the Alabama claims. The Government have intrusted the drawing up of the case on behalf of Great Britain to Lord Hatherley (the Lord Chancellor), who will be assisted by Lord Tenterden and Professor Montague Bernard; and Sir Rounell Palmer will act as counsel for the British Government. The following measures were passed their final stage:—Prince Arthur's Annuity Bill, the House of Commons Witnesses Bill, the Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes Bills, the Telegraphs (Money) Bill, the Sunday Observance Prosecutions Bill, the Limited Owners Residence Act, 1870, Amendment Bill, the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Bill, and the Intoxicating Liquors Licences Suspension Bill.

On Monday the House spent some time in discussing the abandonment of the Berkshire campaign. The Royal Assent was given by commission to a number of public and private bills, and some measures of secondary importance were advanced a stage.

On Tuesday the Epping Forest Bill, the Metropolis Water Bill, the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, and other bills were read the second time. The Local Government (Ireland) Bill was, on the motion of Lord Halifax, read the second time, after a protest by Lord Redesdale against the arbitrary powers proposed to be given to Dublin Castle. The Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill went through Committee.

The Royal assent was given on Wednesday by Commission to several bills. The Epping Forest Bill, the Elementary Education Act (1870) Amendment Bill, the Local Government (Ireland) Bill, and the Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c., Bill were passed through Committee. The report of amendments on the Shipping Acts Amendment Bill was agreed to.

Their Lordships met at four o'clock on Thursday, when the Royal assent was given by commission to the following bills:—The Army Regulation Bill, the Sunday Observance Prosecutions Bill, and the Intoxicating Liquors Licences Suspension Bill. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of St. Albans, and Viscount Halifax. The Commons amendments to the Pedlars' Certificates Bill were considered and agreed to. The Epping Forest Bill was read the third time, after the Lord Chancellor had stated that the Government had no power to interfere with the Court of Verderers, or to stop their sittings, but he hoped that such sittings would be suspended during the investigations to be made by the Commissioners under this bill. The Elementary Education Act (1870) Amendment Bill, the Local Government (Ireland) Bill, the Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c., Bill, and the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill were read the third time and passed. The Civil Bill Courts (Ireland) Bill and the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill passed through Committee. In reply to the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Halifax said that the Government hoped this Session to pass a bill which had been brought in to ensure a constant supply of water to the metropolis, and next Session the Government trusted they would be able to deal with the wider question. They would also consider in what manner they would be able to deal with the truck system.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the morning sitting, yesterday week, there was another debate on the administration of naval affairs by the present Government. It was initiated by Mr. Corry in an able speech, which had the effect of eliciting further explanations from the First Lord of the Admiralty. At the evening sitting several questions were discussed on the order for Supply, including the kidnapping of South Sea Islanders, the postal arrangements with the Australias, and the late riotous proceedings of Fenian sympathisers in Phoenix Park, Dublin. The formal announcement was made that the Government will not seek to obtain during this Session the assent of the House to the grant of £4000 to ex-Governor Eyre. Mr. Gladstone, in explaining why the estimate had been brought forward at such a time, said that the Government were proceeding on a judgment which had been formed by the members of the preceding Government, and recorded in the Treasury at the time he came into office. The Government of Mr. Disraeli had been under a pledge to Mr. Eyre, and the correspondence necessary in the case continued until about a month ago. The estimate will be reintroduced next year.

The House had a sitting on Saturday. Amongst others, the Betting Bill was withdrawn for this Session. Mr. Eykyn called attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the metropolitan police, objecting to its present management as calculated to make it a military force instead of one purely civil, which was its constitutional form. Mr. Bruce defended the present organisation. Mr. Rylands obtained the unanimous assent of the House to a resolution declaring that no payment should be made out of the secret service money by way of salaries or pensions to persons on the staff of the Foreign Office. The remainder of the sitting was principally devoted to discussions on the state of the Navy and the dockyards. Mr. Corry brought forward a long list of complaints against the Admiralty, and Mr. Goschen gave some explanations which drew from Sir John Hay the remark that the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Navy was doing his best to carry out all the desired improvements, and he (Sir John) would gladly afford him all the assistance which his experience of Admiralty matters would enable him to do. Mr. Goschen stated, in reply to Mr. Graves, that a number of vessels of light draught were being built for the protection of the ports. The Navy Estimates were completed; and in moving the British Museum vote, Mr. Walpole paid a tribute to the sedulous and faithful services of the late Mr. Grote as a trustee. Some progress was made with the votes in the Civil Service Estimates.

On Monday the House met at three o'clock. After Colonel North had obtained some information from the representative of the War Office as to the arming of the British troops in India, Mr. Charles Seely moved for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the best method of raising, drilling, and organising the military forces of the country. The proposal was seconded by Mr. W. H. Smith, and supported by Lord Elcho, Mr. Macfie, and Mr. Sinclair Aytoun; but it was strenuously resisted by Mr. Cardwell, and was so coldly received by a thin House that it was withdrawn by its author. Lord Elcho, in calling attention to the recent destruction of trees in Kensington Gardens, dragged in the subject of the erection of statues in New Palace-gardens, and pretty plainly intimated his opinion that Mr. Ayrton was not qualified to deal with either trees or statues. To this attack the Chief Commissioner of Works replied in his quietest but most sarcastic tones, assuring his noble accuser that, although he made no pretensions to taste himself, he was advised by those who had a much larger and sounder knowledge of landscape gardening, of architecture, sculpture, and all other matters connected with the business of his office than either the noble Lord himself or any other dilettante critic. Mr. McLaren had



something to say about Endowed Hospitals in Scotland, and then the House went into Committee of Supply upon the Army Estimates.

Mr. Gladstone announced on Tuesday that, consequent upon the decision come to by the House on the previous Friday on the motion of Mr. Eastwick, the rules prohibiting the acceptance and wearing by British subjects of foreign decorations are to be revised with a view to their being relaxed. The debate on the Lords' amendments to the Army Regulation Bill, adjourned from Thursday week, was resumed by Mr. Fawcett, who, with Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Torrens, Colonel Barttelot, and other members, severely criticised the recent use of the prerogative for the purpose of abolishing the system of purchase. The action of Ministers was defended by the Premier, his Solicitor-General, and Mr. H. Palmer, all of whom justified the Royal warrant as the exercise of a merely statutory power in accordance with the decision of a majority of the House of Commons. Eventually, after mutual personal explanations or recriminations between the Solicitor-General and Mr. Harcourt, the Lords' amendments were agreed to. The Vaccination Act (1867) Amendment Bill was read the third time and passed, an amendment to strike out the clause relieving a recalcitrant from further penalties after he has been fined 20s. being negatived by 57 to 12. The second reading of the bill to amend the Glebe Loan Act of last year was carried by 51 to 34. On the consideration of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, Mr. Miller's endeavour to exempt from taxation agricultural horses or carts used on Sunday for conveyance to church was opposed by 42 to 41. The Chain Cables and Anchors Bill was passed through Committee. The Military Manoeuvres Bill was read the third time and passed. On the Lords' amendments to the Sunday Observance Prosecutions Bill being considered, Mr. Charles moved their rejection, but was beaten by 48 members against 5. Mr. Bruce announced the withdrawal of the Prison Ministers Bill. The Brixton Prison Bill was also withdrawn.

On Wednesday the Pauper Inmates Regulation Bill went through Committee, and the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill was read the third time. On the Glebe Loan (Ireland) Bill going into Committee Mr. McLaren objected to taxes being paid by the people of this country in order to support any religious body. Mr. Downing complained of the Scotch members doing all in their power to deprive Ireland of any money. Mr. Parkes was opposed to the bill on the ground that they had agreed not to accept the principle of levelling up. Mr. McLaren reminded the hon. member for Cork that the Scotch members had voted with the Irish members in the divisions on the Irish Church and Irish Land Bills, and had never voted against the interests of Ireland. The bill then passed through Committee, and was then, amidst some cries of dissent, passed through the next stage and read the third time. A number of other bills were advanced a stage.

Mr. Muntz asked the First Lord of the Admiralty on Thursday whether he would state to the House the resolution at which he had arrived after his perusal of the minutes of the Agincourt court-martial. Mr. Goschen replied that a final decision was arrived at the previous afternoon upon the circumstances disclosed by the court-martial held on several officers of the Agincourt. The decision had been embodied in a board minute, which would that day be communicated to Devonport and Portsmouth, for communication to the officers themselves. He should feel very sorry if, before the officers affected by that decision should have received the official intimation, which would probably reach them the next day, they should, by any indirect means, hear of the resolution that had been arrived at, and therefore he declined to state that decision at present. He would, however, lay upon the table of the House at once a copy of the board minute. The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill passed through Committee. Sir J. Gray moved that, in the opinion of that House, it was essential to the ends of justice and to the peace of Ireland that a prompt, searching, and impartial inquiry be made into all the circumstances connected with the interference by the Irish Executive to prevent a meeting in the Phoenix Park, on Aug. 6, which resulted in injury to the persons of a large number of the citizens of Dublin. Colonel White said that on that occasion her Majesty's Government had been guilty of an error of judgment, of an official blunder, of a breach of common sense, and of a mistake which almost amounted to a crime. Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion on the ground that it would be in effect a vote of censure upon the Irish Executive. He then proceeded at great length to vindicate the course pursued by the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary, believing that the circumstances under which the meeting was called, the locality selected being in close proximity with the vice-regal lodge, where the Royal Princes were then staying, and the avowed objects of the assemblage were elements calculated to inspire much alarm and to result in violent and seditious demonstrations. The debate was continued for the remainder of the night.

We understand that the state of public business is such as to allow Parliament to be prorogued on Monday next, and that no delay will be caused by her Majesty's absence.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The members of the Church-of-England Scripture-Readers' Association, to the number of 130, were entertained on Thursday week, by Lord and Lady Ebury, at Moor Park.

The statue of Sir James Outram, erected upon the Thames Embankment, near Whitehall-place, was unveiled on Thursday, Lord Halifax taking the leading part in the ceremony.

From a record which has been kept at Kew of the heat, it is shown that, while on Monday, the 7th inst., the maximum temperature in the sun was 112 deg. Fahrenheit, and in the shade 82, on Sunday last it had risen to 125 in the sun and 91 in the shade.

A fire broke out on Thursday morning, soon after midnight, in the Burlington Arcade, in the shop of Mr. Price, hosiery, Nos. 66 and 67, in the arcade. Three houses on each side of the arcade were gutted, and several others damaged. The roof of the arcade was also partially destroyed.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company yesterday week a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum was declared. Blocks of dwellings capable of accommodating 1000 persons are in course of building in Westminster, Clerkenwell, and Shoreditch; and the directors are in negotiation for the lease of a site in Pimlico.

The autumn show of the Royal Horticultural Society was held on Wednesday. The prizes offered by the Duke of Buccleuch for cut gladiolus spikes brought out a splendid competition, in which Messrs. Kelway and Son, of the Longport Nurseries, Somerset, were first. The gardens are in admirable condition.

About 5000 persons, a considerable number of whom were Irishmen, attended the meeting held in Hyde Park, on Sunday evening, to protest against the conduct of the Irish Executive with regard to the recent meeting in Dublin. The meet-

ing having been addressed by Mr. Odger, Mr. Charles Wade, Mr. Hennessy, Mr. Davis, Mr. O'Leary, and others, resolutions were passed condemning the conduct of the Irish Executive.

A fine battalion of 600 men of the Army Reserve paraded yesterday week in the park at Greenwich, under the command of Major Richmond, and marched thence to Chelsea Barracks, there to be stationed during four days for organisation and drill. This is the first time that any body of the first-class Army Reserve has been called out for training.

The total number of paupers in the metropolis at the end of last week was 119,161, of whom 32,187 were in workhouses and 86,977 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1870, 1869, and 1868, this shows a decrease of 8072, 6291, and 8996 respectively. The total number of vagrants relieved was 1120, of whom 695 were men, 335 women, and 90 children under sixteen.

The list of anonymous contributions to the metropolitan charities during the past week includes the following:—To the Westminster Hospital, a second donation of £1000, from "Z. D. W.;" to the Asylum for the Support and Education of Indigent Deaf and Dumb Children, Old Kent-road, a donation (also the second) of £1000, from "M. R.;" and to the British Penitent Female Refuge, Cambridge-heath, Hackney, "S. G. W." has presented a third sum of £1000.

The metropolitan hospitals will begin their winter campaign on Monday, Oct. 2. At St. Thomas's new buildings the inaugural address will be delivered by Mr. Le Gros Clark, after which Sir Francis Hicks, the treasurer, will deliver the prizes. At King's College Hospital Professor Rutherford, M.D., will deliver the address; at the London (Whitechapel-road), Dr. W. J. Little; at Charing-cross, Dr. T. Henry Green; at St. George's (Hyde Park-corner), Mr. Brodhurst; at St. Mary's (Paddington), Dr. Alfred Meadows. At St. Bartholomew's there will be no inaugural address.

About six hundred children and friends of the Northern Schools of St. Martin-in-the-Fields marched, on Wednesday, from their schools in Castle-street, Long-acre, with flags and banners waving, to Victoria station, where a special train was in readiness to convey them to Caterham Junction. Thence the procession wended its way to those charming Surrey hills, called Purley Downs. The children were entertained with a variety of games and amusements, and a substantial dinner and tea were provided for them by the liberality of the parishioners and other friends. The day's enjoyments were brought to a close with a display of fireworks and balloons.

The weekly meeting of the London School Board was held on Wednesday, in the Council Chamber, Guildhall. In the absence of Lord Lawrence, Mr. C. Reed, M.P., presided. The principal business before the board, after the receipt of the reports from committees, was the consideration of a number of applications to take over schools situated in various parts of the metropolis. At the rising of the board an adjournment was agreed to until Sept. 9, when, however, there will be only a formal assembly to comply with the terms of the Act, which requires a meeting once a month, and the board will again adjourn for a further period of three weeks.

The Marquis of Westminster makes an appeal on behalf of the Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association, of which he is the president. A circular issued by the association shows how wide and beneficent has been its working. In one day 4142 horses, it was found, drank at four troughs; and within the same time 8000 persons are known to have drunk at one fountain. In hot weather like the present it is computed that 300,000 persons daily avail themselves of the water supplied by the fountains. The association has erected, keeps in repair, and supplies with water 160 troughs and 141 fountains.

On Wednesday the annual concert of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association, at the Crystal Palace, brought a great number of visitors to that delightful place of entertainment, who would not otherwise, perhaps, have been there. The association was formed, in 1853, for the promotion of vocal music in schools, congregations, and homes; and since it has been established it has been usual to give an annual concert, and on some occasions two, in the Crystal Palace. The choruses have varied from 3000 to 7000 and 8000 voices. On the present occasion the chorus was nearer the first than the last of these numbers; but the object of the committee was not so much to make a demonstration by numbers as to promote thorough and systematic teaching, by accepting only those pupils who had passed a satisfactory examination entitling them to an elementary certificate, one of the requirements of which is that the pupil shall sing his or her part in an ordinary psalm tune at sight. The present chorus consisted of pupils only possessing such a certificate, of which about 70,000 have been issued. With a view to test the pupils in regard to this "at sight" capacity, a new part-song, composed by Mr. Henry Leslie at the request of the committee, was placed in the hands of the pupils, the music of which they never had any opportunity of seeing beforehand. Of course it had been previously rendered into the Sol-Fa notation. This the pupils took in hand between the first and second parts, and read off with the most perfect ease and without the slightest hitch. There were about eighty schools represented. Mr. Sarll and Mr. J. Proudman conducted, and Mr. Coward presided at the organ. After the chorus the Rev. Mr. Curwen distributed the prizes to the successful pupils.

The thirty-second anniversary meeting of the Royal Botanic Society was held, on Thursday week, at the Gardens, Regent's Park—Mr. B. Attwood in the chair. Prince Teck was re-elected president, and Mr. W. M. Coulthurst treasurer. Dr. Brewer, M.P., and Mr. W. Low were elected new members of council. The secretary, Mr. W. Sowerby, read the annual report of the council and auditors, from which it appears that, notwithstanding the very unfavourable weather during the season, the total receipts had exceeded those of last year. This increase was in consequence of the large sum received on account of subscriptions. The total receipts from all causes, including the special subscriptions for new conservatory building, was £8373; and the expenditure, including liabilities, to £8720. This expenditure included above £2000, the cost of building the new wing to the conservatory, building stores and potting-sheds, laying on water, and other permanent works completed during the year. A large number (116) of new fellows had joined the society during the year, and the ordinary subscriptions had been £3823—a sum which has only been reached six times during the thirty-two years of the society's existence. The facts, however, of most interest to the public mentioned in the reports relate to the valuable facilities gratuitously afforded to all students for the study of plants in connection with medicine, the arts, and manufactures. Two hundred and thirty-one free orders of admission have been granted, and 22,541 cut specimens distributed, against 182 and 10,712 respectively in 1870; and the officers of the society are constantly affording to artists, merchants, manufacturers, and others valuable information in answer to queries connected with their various pursuits, and illustrating the same by reference to the living plants furnishing the raw materials.

## THE STATUTE HOLIDAY.

The first-statute holiday of the first Monday in August, under the Bank Holidays Act, was very generally observed on the 7th inst.; and another year this holiday will probably be still more general.

The name of Sir John Lubbock and the first Monday in August will henceforth be associated with pleasant recollections in the minds of the clerks of the bankers, brokers, merchants, and traders of the City. At all events, the principal employers of labour in the City, many in the east, and a few in the west end took advantage of the provisions contained in the new Act, and closed their establishments. The Government offices in the City remained open, but all the warehouses and offices of public companies, the Royal Exchange and Lloyd's, and nearly all the retail shops in Cannon-street, the Poultry, and Cornhill were closed, and the few people who were seen passing through Old Broad-street, Lothbury, Threadneedle-street, and the adjacent thoroughfares were evidently bent on seeking amusement. Westward, however, along the Strand, Piccadilly, Holborn, and Oxford-street, with few exceptions, the shops were open, and in Regent-street only twelve were shut up.

The holiday having been wisely fixed for Monday, a large number of those for whose benefit the measure was more especially passed were able to leave town on Saturday afternoon, and thus to secure two clear days in the country. But still many thousands thronged to the railway stations in the morning. Three and four times the usual number of excursion trains left London Bridge and Ludgate-hill for Margate, Ramsgate, and Dover. The commons of Chiselmhurst and Hayes; the hills stretching from Reigate to Guildford; the parks of Richmond, Bushey, and Windsor; Kew, Hampton Court, Taplow, Maidenhead, Henley, and other river-side towns offering attractions to young men with aquatic propensities were visited by thousands; and nearer London, Hampstead, and Highgate, the lanes beyond Willesden and Hendon, and the remains of Epping Forest were enlivened by picnic parties.

Notwithstanding this exodus of pleasure-seekers, the principal exhibitions and places of amusement had fully the average number of visitors. An excursion-train from Staffordshire swelled the number of visitors to the International Exhibition. Other country visitors, again, found time in the course of their short stay to visit Westminster Abbey, the British Museum, the paintings at the National Gallery, and the art-treasures of South Kensington. Disregarding the heat, and impelled by an insatiable curiosity, these indefatigable sightseers attended the mid-day performance of the Christy Minstrels; and, being in St. James's Hall, they, as a matter of course, were "received" by the "Great Kentucky Giant" and his still taller wife. The waxwork models at the exhibition of Madame Tussaud had admirers in plenty; but, of all the popular places of amusement, the Zoological Society's Gardens attracted the greatest number of holiday-makers.

In the east end of the town many of the manufactories were closed, and several of the great capitalists who give their workpeople an annual "treat" engaged fields in which the workmen, with their wives and families, were entertained and amused with outdoor sports. By rail and by river more than 10,000 Oddfellows of the North London District of the Manchester Unity went down to the North Woolwich Gardens to take part in a fête held for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased members.

On Monday night the great thoroughfares in the City leading from the railways—especially at Ludgate-hill, the Bank, and Gracechurch-street—were filled with holiday folks "homeward bound." Several schools gave a whole holiday to the pupils, and children of all ages formed part of most of the groups. Not a tipsy or ill-conducted person could be seen. The day had been glorious, and the sum of happiness and social and domestic enjoyment evidently conferred by this first Bank holiday in August testifies to the wisdom of the Legislature.

We give two illustrations in relation to this newly-made holiday. One shows the crowded state of Margate Jetty on this gleesome occasion, as one boat-load of excursionists quickly followed another, taking the town pleasantly by storm. In the other is depicted a scene in the Zoological Society's Gardens, Regent's Park—the culminating point of interest being, of course, the feeding-time of the wild beasts. What a medley of character is here to be seen by anyone who will take up his position, as our Artist has done, near the foot of the steps leading from the terrace at the carriage entrance, and, disregarding the beasts for the nonce, watch the diverse countenances of that closely-packed crowd! Awe-struck children—some perched on their father's shoulders—see with surprise greediness greater than their own; a few persons look on with the indifference of habitués, or are mindful of their own game, of love or pocket-picking; here and there a snug schoolmaster may be seen "improving the occasion" to his pupils; whilst near him a rowdy nearly frightens a timid lady into fits. Soon the crowd will disperse, and the youngsters of both sexes will take short rides on camels and elephants—audacious feats to be told of years afterwards.

## THE EARL OF DALKEITH.

PRESIDENT OF THE SCOTT CENTENARY FESTIVAL, EDINBURGH.

The Right Hon. Walter Francis, titular Earl of Dalkeith, is the eldest son and heir of the present Duke of Buccleuch, by a daughter of the second Marquis of Bath. Lord Dalkeith was born in 1831, and married, in 1857, Lady Louisa Hamilton, third daughter of the Duke of Abercorn, and has issue, the eldest of whom is Walter Francis, Lord Eskdale. In 1856 he was attached to the special mission to Russia, on the coronation of Alexander, reigning Emperor. In the same year he was created Lieutenant-Colonel of the Mid-Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry. He is Lord Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Selkirk. He represented the county of Edinburgh in the House of Commons, on Conservative principles, from June, 1853, till the general election in December, 1868, when he was opposed, in the Liberal interest, by Sir Alexander Maitland, and defeated, since when he has not appeared prominently in public life. The Portrait of the Earl is from a photograph by Messrs. James Russell and Sons, Chichester.

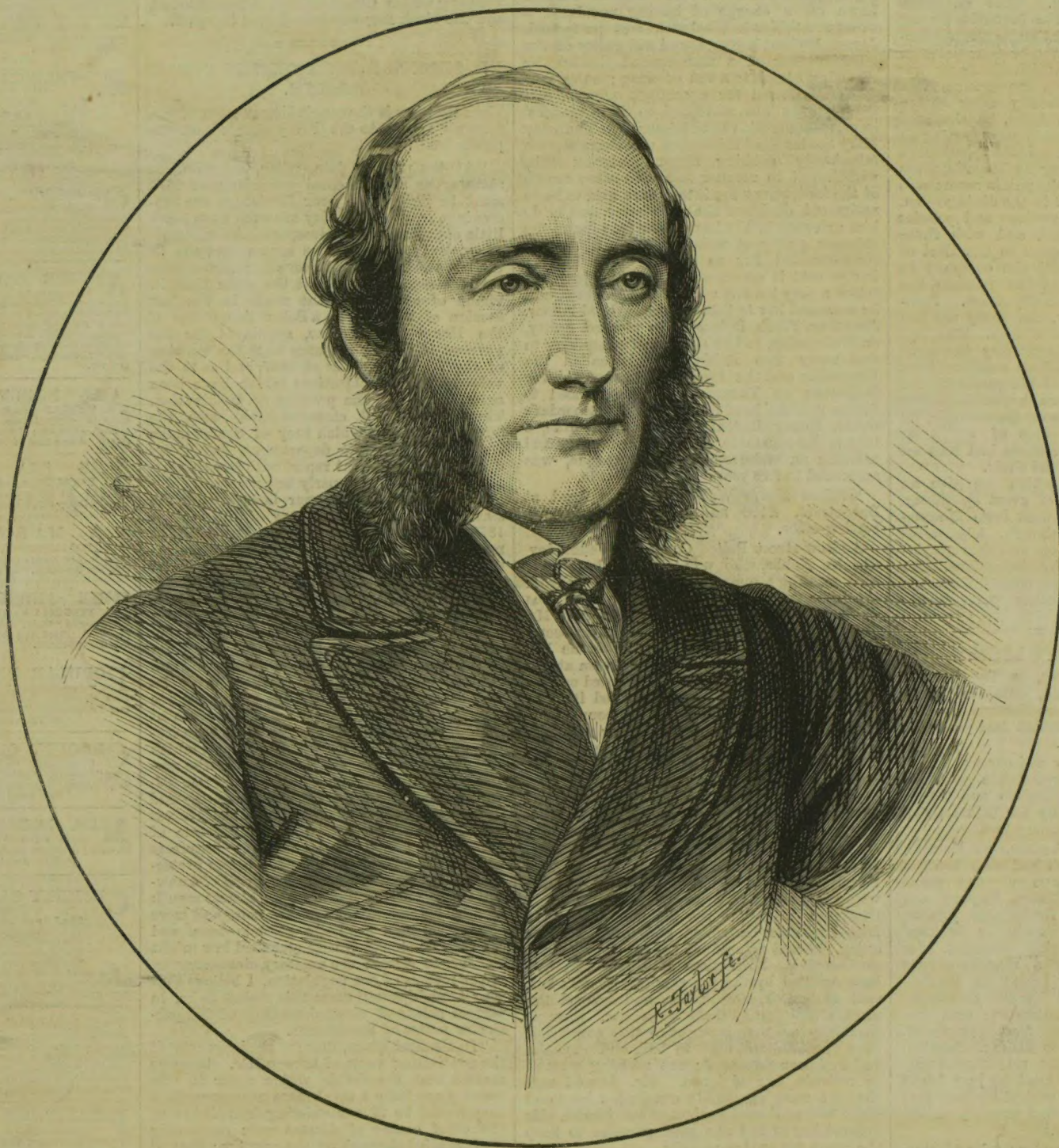
The annual meeting of the Cutlers' Company was held, at Sheffield, yesterday week, when Mr. T. Turner was appointed to succeed Mr. W. Bragge, as Master Cutler.

A Parliamentary return issued on Wednesday morning shows that the total number of persons charged with income tax under schedule D in England was—in 1868, 339,274; in 1869, 347,668; in 1870, 358,020. The amount of income charged with tax in those years was £94,967,162, £95,266,492, and £98,238,990 respectively; and the amount of tax charged £1,978,320, £2,381,635, and £2,046,511. The return shows also the net amount of property and income tax for the three years, classed under the several schedules, and contains similar returns for Scotland and Ireland.

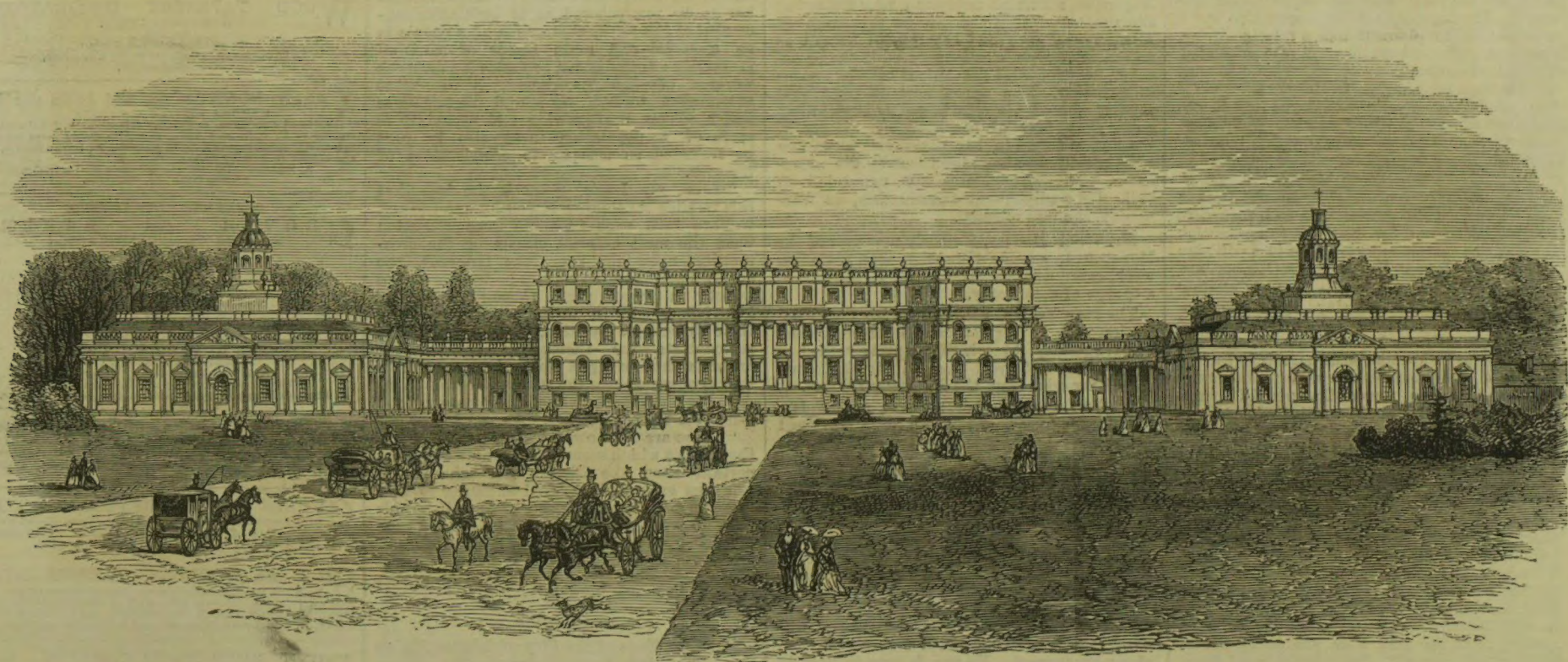








THE EARL OF DALKEITH, PRESIDENT OF THE SCOTT CENTENARY FESTIVAL, EDINBURGH.  
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HOPETOUN HOUSE, VISITED BY THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.



## HOPETOUN HOUSE.

The business of the British Association at Edinburgh was brought to a close by excursions to places of interest in the neighbourhood. On Thursday week a party of about eighty visited Hopetoun House and Dalmeny Park, experiencing the hospitalities of the Earls of Hopetoun and Rosebery. This excursion seemed to be decidedly the favourite among the members of the association, as the applications for tickets were three or four times in excess of the number to which the party was limited. Starting in open conveyances from the Royal Institution shortly after eleven o'clock, the excursionists drove, by Cramond and Dalmeny, to Hopetoun House, pausing on their way to inspect the fine old Temple Church of Dalmeny. On arriving at Hopetoun, the visitors were shown over the public rooms, and cake and wine were served in the dining-room. A brief walk over the gardens and policies was all that time allowed, and with three cheers for Mr. Scott (factor to the Earl of Hopetoun), who entertained the company in the absence of the owner of the mansion, the "flying squadron" took its departure. Passing through Queensberry, the party reached Dalmeny Park about four o'clock. The Earl of Rosebery, of whose hospitality the association had in the kindest manner been invited to partake, received his guests in the library of the castle, whence they subsequently adjourned to the old castle of Barnbougle, by the seashore, on the terrace of which an elegant and substantial luncheon had been set out. Lord Rosebery took the chair.

Hopetoun House, of which we give an engraving, is a building of great splendour. It is situated three miles west from Queensferry and twelve from Edinburgh. A beautiful lawn surrounds the mansion, and charmingly secluded walks intersect the plantations. An extensive prospect is commanded from the high terrace walk and other parts of the grounds.

## LAW AND POLICE.

At the Liverpool Assizes, on Tuesday, Mr. Riter, of Monkwearmouth, obtained £1600 damages against the Great Eastern Railway Company for injuries sustained last year in a collision near Sunderland.

A picture-frame maker and carver, named Genese, residing in Liverpool, has recovered £400 damages from the London and North-Western Railway Company for injuries sustained in a collision in January last.

At the West Riding Assizes, on Monday, an action was tried which had been brought by John Purchon, foreman at the glass-bottle manufactory of Messrs. Beatson and Co., of Masborough and Rotherham, against three members of a glass-bottle makers' society, to which he also belonged, for having conspired by false representations to get him dismissed from his employment, he being accused by the society of having endeavoured to seduce the men employed by Messrs. Beatson from the union. The men had threatened to strike if Purchon was not dismissed, and he was accordingly discharged. After a long trial the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with £300 damages; and, in doing so, commented strongly on the conduct of the defendants.

Two actions for breach of promise of marriage came on for trial at the Bristol Assizes, on Monday. In the first, Mary Hawkins, aged twenty-two, daughter of a farmer living at Southwick, near Mark, Somersetshire, sued a young farmer named Toogood, who lived near her. Defendant was a widower. The parties had been engaged for twelve months, but last February the defendant married his cousin. After the case had proceeded some time a verdict for the plaintiff for £25 was agreed to.—Charlotte Hubbert, daughter of a bookseller at Holloway, brought an action against Brighett Copping, farmer, Taplow, Lincolnshire. The defendant in this case also was a widower. The plaintiff was a relative of his deceased wife, whose funeral she attended. Defendant on that occasion asked her "to wait a little time for him." He shortly afterwards "proposed," but the plaintiff urged that it was too soon after his wife's death. Defendant afterwards refused to carry out his promise. The jury found for the plaintiff, damages £200.

At the Leeds Assizes, on Wednesday, Mr. F. Wilson, silk-dresser, Brighouse, obtained a verdict against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for £650 as compensation for injuries sustained by his wife in a collision which took place at Brighouse in October last.

The August Sessions of the Central Criminal Court were opened on Monday. Agnes Norman, who had been convicted of having attempted to strangle a little boy ten years of age, was sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for ten years. A similar sentence was passed upon each of two men, named Cooke and Clayton, who had been found guilty of an extensive silk robbery from a warehouse in Mitre-court, Cheapside. William Goddard, a butler, pleaded guilty to charges of robbery and forgery, and was ordered to be kept in penal servitude for six years. Amongst the cases disposed of at Tuesday's sitting were those of Charles Bolton and Joseph Tanner, who were indicted for conspiracy to steal £300 worth of household goods, the property of a licensed victualler at Hampstead. The Recorder having held that the charge of conspiracy could not be maintained, the prisoners were charged with robbery; but the jury were unable to agree, and were discharged. Isaac Jones, aged fourteen, a boy sorter in the Post Office, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing a post packet containing a jet ear-

ring. Other articles, which it was believed had been stolen from post packets, were found in his possession. The Recorder sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment. At Wednesday's sitting Charles H. Pinhorn, late a clerk in Deptford Dockyard, was acquitted on a charge of having embezzled three sums amounting altogether to £654. The trial of William Lowe on a charge of having murdered a woman at North Woolwich was postponed. James McCombie was found not guilty of the manslaughter of a man named Geddes, by throwing him into a vat of wine; but a conviction followed for a common assault, and the prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. On Thursday Mary Sadler, aged thirty-five, was charged with feloniously stabbing Hugh Frederick Sills, with intent to murder him. In other counts of the indictment the intent was said to be to maim and disfigure the prosecutor, and to do him grievous bodily harm. The jury found the prisoner guilty of unlawfully wounding, but recommended her to mercy. The learned Judge said it appeared to him the jury had taken a very lenient view of her conduct, and he sentenced her to fifteen months' hard labour. Jonathan Finch Dobson, who pleaded guilty, on Wednesday, to two charges of conspiring to cast away two British vessels called the Esmeralda and the Italia, was brought up for judgment on Thursday, and sentenced to fifteen months' hard labour. In the Recorder's Court, Henry Redpath, aged twenty-nine, a City police constable, indicted for forging and uttering an endorsement to a cheque, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

William Henry Walter has been fined, at Bow-street, £100 and costs for keeping a betting-office.

At Bow-street Police Court, on Wednesday Charles Nobbs, who was charged last week with stealing a quantity of manuscripts from the India Office, where he was employed, was again brought up before Mr. Flowers. Mr. Herman Merivale, one of the Under-Secretaries of State for India, stated that he lost some articles of apparel from his room at the office about a year ago. He pointed out his name on a coat, and, moreover, tried it on in court, and had no hesitation in pronouncing it to be his property. The pawnbroker who took in the pledge said that the name of "Anne Johnson" was on the ticket, so that it must have been pledged by a woman. Other evidence having been adduced, the prisoner was committed for trial.

Mary Bussicott, the wife of a pensioner, was charged at Westminster Police Court, on Wednesday, with assaulting and threatening Miss Harriet Richards, a charitable lady connected with the Oratory at Brompton. It was stated that four years ago the prisoner applied to Miss Richards for relief, and, after due inquiry, she was refused, as her case was proved undeserving. Since then Miss Richards had been assailed by the prisoner, who struck her, spat at her, threatened her, and heaped the most villainous epithets upon her. Several times she had been brought to this court, had been punished and held to bail, and once the bail had been estreated; but nothing seemed to restrain her violence. Mr. Arnold said that the most charitable conclusion he could come to was that the prisoner was insane. He ordered her to find two good sureties to keep the peace for twelve months.

Mr. Syers, proprietor of the Oxford Music Hall, had eight summonses against him, at Marlborough-street Police Court, last Saturday, for performing stage plays without lawful authority. He was fined £20 each in two of the charges, and ordered to pay the costs in the other six. The defendant intimated his intention of appealing against the decision.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court, on Monday, the Marchioness de la Salle was charged with stealing sketches to the value of £400, the property of the Baron de Magrath de Moyecque, a French nobleman now following the profession of an artist in this country. The prisoner, who had represented herself as an officer's widow, was introduced to the prosecutor, alleging that she desired to take lessons in painting. The Baron now declared that she had abused his confidence by abstracting more than fifty of his sketches. Many of these were found in her possession, but a few were admitted to have been lent by the prosecutor. The Marchioness was remanded on bail. On a subsequent examination, on Wednesday, she was released.

Mr. W. H. Hodges, formerly manager of the Monarch Insurance Company, was, yesterday week, committed for trial by Sir R. Carden on a charge of conspiracy.

The man Yeates, charged on his own confession with having set fire to some premises in Bermondsey, by which property valued at £6000 was destroyed, was, on Monday, committed for trial from the Southwark Court.

At the Liverpool Police Court, on Monday, David Tosh, master of the ship Neva, was fined £20 and costs for having brought coolies into Greenock, and left them there without means of proceeding to their native country.

A Parliamentary return issued on Monday states that eight Fenian convicts are still in prison who were convicted of being concerned in the Manchester outrage in 1867. Two of them, Edward Shore and Patrick Melody, are under sentence of penal servitude for life, having been originally sentenced to death; the others are undergoing a sentence of five years' penal servitude, with two years' hard labour concurrent. No one is now in custody for being concerned in the Clerkenwell outrage, and no Irishman is under punishment for treason felony. Another return states

that four persons—James Meha, John Seery, Thomas Daly, and Patrick Dunne—were on Aug. 1 detained in prison under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant on the ground of being members of the Ribbon Society.

William Collins, convicted of the murder of Ryan, at Glasdrum, was hanged on Thursday morning within Clonmel Gaol. The bell tolled, and the black flag was raised over the gaol.

## MR. SIMON'S REPORT ON THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. Simon's report to the Privy Council on the public health:—

"At the present date, when, according to statute, the departmental proceedings of 1870 must be reported to your Lordships, the proceedings from day to day are such as to leave little opportunity for retrospect. An epidemic of smallpox, greatly more severe than any in the last thirty years, is prevailing throughout this metropolis; while at the same time, in virtue of an engagement made in the last Session of Parliament, a Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed for the purpose, is taking evidence as to the working of the Vaccination Act of 1867, and as to the value of various objections which have been agitated against the practice of vaccination. These exceptional circumstances, with the large daily claims which they of course make on the staff of this department, forbid my dealing in the present report with any subject-matter which can properly be postponed.

"Having laid before your Lordships, as the statute requires, my summary of the work of 1870, I find only one further matter which in my opinion is at once so important and so urgent that even now I must submit it for your consideration. I refer, namely, to the extremely unsatisfactory state of the laws which concern the general sanitary administration of the country: a subject concerning which I two years ago submitted the chief facts to your Lordships, and on which the Royal Sanitary Commission has recently made its final report. I would beg leave to represent to your Lordships that the unamended state of those laws, especially as regards the constitution of local authorities and the powers which they ought to have and exercise for the prevention of disease, is not only an extreme difficulty and discouragement to persons engaged in a sanitary administration, but also involves a large and constantly-increasing waste of human life; and that since the resources which might be utilised for the better protection of life are also with the progress of knowledge constantly increasing, so, almost month by month, the contrast becomes more and more glaring between the little which is done, and the very much which with amended law might be done, to reform the sanitary circumstances of the masses of our population. I believe that your Lordships will deem this matter to be, in various points of view, deserving of the particular notice of Parliament.

"In the first place, there is the largeness of the continuing waste of human life. It seems certain that the deaths which occur in this country are fully a third more numerous than they would be if our existing knowledge of the chief causes of disease were reasonably well applied throughout the country; that of deaths which in this sense may be called preventable the average yearly number in England and Wales is now about 120,000; and that of the 120,000 cases of preventable suffering which thus in every year attain their final place in the death register each unit represents a larger or smaller group of other cases in which preventable disease, not ending in death, though often of far-reaching ill-effects on life, has been suffered. And while these vast quantities of needless animal suffering, if regarded merely as such, would be matter for indignant human protest, it further has to be remembered, as of legislative concern, that the physical strength of a people is an essential and main factor of national prosperity; that disease, so far as it affects the workers of the population, is in direct antagonism to industry; and that disease which affects the growing and reproductive parts of a population must also in part be regarded as tending to deterioration of the race.

"Then, my Lords, there is the fact that this terrible continuing tax on human life and welfare falls with immense over-proportion upon the most helpless classes of the community—upon the poor, the ignorant, the subordinate, the immature; upon classes which in great part, through want of knowledge, and in great part because of their dependent position, cannot effectually remonstrate for themselves against the miseries thus brought upon them, and have in this circumstance the strongest of all claims on a Legislature which can justly measure and can abate their sufferings.

"There are also some indirect relations of the subject which seem to me scarcely less important than the direct; for where that grievous excess of physical suffering is bred large parts of the same soil yield, side by side with it, equal evils of another kind; and your Lordships will often have seen illustrated in my reports that in some of the largest regions of insanitary influence civilisation and morals suffer almost equally with health."

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